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THE LIMA NEWS.

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L. II. NO. 269. LIMA, OHIO, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1898. PRICE: PER WEEK, 10 CENTS SINGLE COPIES, 2 CENTS

BIG SENSATION.

rrants Issued for the Arrest of Senator M. S. Quay, His Son and Others.

QUAYS SURRENDER THEMSELVES.

ised of Conspiring With Cashier Hopkins to Use Public Moneys for Their Own Use.

State Treasurer Haywood and Charles McKee, Law Partner of Lieut. Gov. Lyon, Have Not Yet Been Arrested—Friends Say it is a Conspiracy.

HILADELPHIA, Oct. 4.—Warrants e issued Monday for the arrest of ted States Senator Matthew Quay, son Richard R. Quay, ex-State asurer Benj. J. Haywood and Chas. McKee, of Pittsburgh, law partner Lieut. Gov. Lyon. They are ac- ed of conspiracy with John S. Hop- s, formerly cashier of the Peoples' k, to use public moneys for their use. Hopkins killed himself March, shortly before the bank's ure.

enator Quay and his son came up n Atlantic City as soon as they rd of their intended arrest. They mptly surrendered themselves and gistrate Jermon held them in $5,000 each for a hearing at noon next rsday. Davis H. Lane, the repub- n leader, became their bondsman. Monday afternoon they returned the seashore. By advice of their rney they declined to discuss the . They will come back to the city Wednesday so as to be in full time the hearing.

r. Haywood is in Montana and Mr. Kee in New York.

nited States Senator Penrose, who with his colleague, spoke freely r the latter's departure for Atlantic .

I presume Senator Quay will not e any statement at this juncture," he, "regarding this last dastardly ack of his malevolent enemies, ugh he doubtless will in the proper e. There is, however, no reason y I, as his colleague and personal end, should be silent.

"Attempted assassination of charac- has been almost the sole weapon of ack employed by Senator Quay's op- nents for several years, and the thods pursued have been augment- in viciousness and vindictiveness as ir futility has been demonstrated. the last despairing effort of unscru- lous conspirators comes this brutal ve of the opposition, which they ve had upon their programme for eks."

The warrants were made out on Sat- day by Magistrate Jermon at the stance of District Attorney Graham d on the affidavit of Charles F. yers, of the district attorney's office. yers is a detective and acted on in- rmation furnished by Thomas W. arlow, receiver of the Peoples' bank. District Attorney Graham said that om evidence in the shape of letters d papers furnished to him he be- ved it his duty to begin proceedings. e added:

"I propose to have a hearing as nickly as possible and to produce at at hearing all the facts necessary to binding over. Some facts will be served until the time of the trial. If the state of affairs as represented me is true it ought to be exposed. his rottenness ought to be showed up matter upon whom it reflects. It not my practice to speak in advance the trial of a case, and I will say thing further as to its merits."

Mr. Graham expressed a firm deter- ination to proceed vigorously.

James McManes, former president of e defunct Peoples' bank, said he had nown the warrants were to be issued, although he had nothing to do with e action. He asserted ignorance of ny transactions justifying it. Mr. cManes added:

"Senator Quay and his son Richard oth had their personal notes dis- ounted at the bank, the last of which atured after the bank had closed its oors. These notes were all promptly aid when due, and neither Mr. Quay his son is indebted to the bank one ollar that I know of. My feelings to- ard Mr. Quay and the other men are the most friendly character. Mr. uay and I had our differences in days one by, but they were patched up ng ago."

The news struck political circles of ll shades of faith like a thunderbolt, nd a variety of explanations were iven and discussed throughout the ay. Secretary of the Commonwealth avid Martin said he knew nothing eyond the newspaper statements. he affair acquires additional signifi- nce from the fact that it comes in e midst of one of the most bitter ampaigns ever fought between Quay nd his onponents, involving the ques- ion of his re-election to the senate.

OUR NATIONAL GAME.

The Winners Monday Were: Cincinnati (2), Chicago (2), Boston, New York and Washington.

First Game.

Innings:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R.	H.	E.
Cincinnati	1	0	0	0	0	5	2	*	—	8	11	0
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	2

Batteries—Dammann and Wood; Sudhoff and Sugden. Umpires—Emslie and McDonald.

Second Game.

Innings:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R.	H.	E.
Cincinnati	1	4	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	7	12	2
St. Louis	1	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	5	13	1

Batteries—Hawley and Peitz; Taylor, Carsey and Clements. Umpires—Emslie and McDonald.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R.	H.	E.
Boston	1	2	0	3	3	1	*	*	*	13	16	6
Baltimore	2	0	4	4	0	0	0	*	*	10	8	4

Batteries—Willis and Bergen; Maul, Kitson and Robinson. Umpires—Gaffney and Andrews.

Innings:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R.	H.	E.
Brooklyn	0	0	4	0	2	0	0	0	*	6	9	2
Washington	1	0	0	0	0	7	1	0	*	9	11	5

Batteries—McKenna, Dunn and Smith; Killen and McGuire. Umpires—Brown and Hunt.

Innings:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R.	H.	E.
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1
New York	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	6	2

Batteries—Donahue and McFarland; Seymour and Warner. Umpires—Connolly and Smith.

First Game.

Innings:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	R.	H.	E.
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	10	2
Louisville	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	6	2

Batteries—Griffith and Donahue; Magee and Kittredge. Umpire—O'Day.

Second Game.

Innings:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R.	H.	E.
Chicago	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	*	*	3	8	2
Louisville	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	*	0	8	3

Batteries—Callahan and Nichols; Cunningham and Kittredge. Umpire—O'Day.

AT TIEN TSIN.

Foreign Fleets Assembling There—Adm. Dewey Directed to Send the Protected Cruiser Baltimore at Once.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—The state department has received the following cablegram from Minister Conger at Pekin: "There is no serious danger yet, but considerable anxiety for the future. The foreign fleet is assembling at Tien Tsin. Some of the ministers are ordering marines to Pekin for legation guard."

It was stated Monday afternoon that the gunboat Petrel, which did such work in the battle of Manila, has also been ordered to China. The Petrel can go up to the capital and take care of Minister Conger and other Americans.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.—A special to the Herald from Washington says:

Instructions have been sent by Secretary Long to Rr. Adm. Dewey directing him to send the protected cruiser Baltimore at once to Tien-Tsin, China.

This action shows conclusively the concern felt by the administration at the existing condition of affairs in the Celestial empire. It would seem to indicate that more sensational information had been received from Minister Conger than the authorities have made public.

Jealous Man's Deeds.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Oct. 4.—Thomas Harrison shot and killed his wife and then drew a razor across his own throat. Two children, whom he intended to kill, escaped. Harrison was jealous.

Committee on Ways and Means.

CHICAGO, Oct. 4.—Hon. James K. Jones, of Arkansas, chairman of the national democratic committee, has appointed ex-Gov. Wm. J. Stone, of Missouri; ex-Gov. John P. Altgeld, of Illinois; Senator Wm. V. Allen, of Nebraska, and Senator Henry M. Teller, of Colorado, to act in conjunction with himself as a committee on ways and means.

Iron Ore From Cuba.

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.—The Juragua Iron Co., of Santiago de Cuba, with offices in this city, announced Monday that the steamer Newlyn has left Santiago with a cargo of iron ore consigned to the Maryland Steel Co., of Baltimore. This is the first shipment of iron ore from Cuba since the outbreak of the war with Spain.

ABBREVIATED TELEGRAMS.

The 7th army corps, Gen. Lee's, will go to Cuba the last of the month.

Gen. Fitzhugh Lee will be a witness before the investigating committee.

At Stevens Point, Wis., Jos. Steortzbach, 71 years old, has been robbed of $15,600.

Columbia university began its 145th year of work Monday in the chapel of the university.

The steam schooner Discovery arrived from Alaska with 100 passengers and about $50,000 in gold dust.

Gen. Wheeler is in Washington for the purpose of testifying before the war investigation commission.

The British foreign office has no news of the death of the emperor of China and discredits the report.

There are now over 300 patients in the division field hospital at the presidio, all of whom are doing well.

It has been decided to make Augusta, Ga., the headquarters of the army corps which is to be stationed in Georgia and South Carolina.

To a number of interested callers Monday, President McKinley had occasion so reiterate his determination to have no more troops mustered out for the present.

New pearl fields of great richness have been discovered off the coast of New Caledonia on the west side, according to United States Consul Wolf at Noumea.

The steamer Fastnet arrived at Vancouver from Skagway with half a million in dust and with news that a million more was on the wharf when the Fastnet left.

The Charleston arrived at Hong Kong Sunday from Manila. Like the Boston and Raleigh, she will take her place in the dock and be put in the best of order.

A delegation of Cincinnatians appeared at the war department Monday to make a proposition in behalf of that city for quartering 5,000 troops during the winter months.

The Spaniards are quite ready to give whatever America asks in the way of coaling stations in the Philippines, but will resist more, to the verge of a renewal of hostilities.

At Lawrence, Mass., the Washington mills started up in all departments Monday morning after a partial shutdown of several weeks. About 4,500 hands are now employed.

All of the employes of the Robert Smith Printing Co., Lansing, Mich., state printers, walked out again Monday. July 1 they struck because of the refusal of the firm to grant a nine-hour work day.

The 25th United States infantry (colored) arrived at La Junta, Col., Monday, over the Santa Fe railroad, and thence proceeded in detachments to the various posts in the department of Colorado.

The Santa Fe road has made arrangements to light all the cars of its limited train running between Chicago and Los Angeles, a distance of 2,265 miles, with electricity evolved from the friction of the car axles.

The London Times, the Morning Post and the Daily Mail, Tuesday morning editorially praise America's characteristic promptitude in dispatching war ships to Pekin, and welcome the prospect of joint Anglo-American co-operation in China.

Killed Her Four Children.

MONTREAL, Oct. 3.—The insane wife of Joseph Clothier, a farmer of St. Severin, killed her four children by cutting their throats.

Dead at the Age of 92 Years.

BRIDGEPORT, O., Oct. 4.—Mrs. Rebecca Dean died at Martin's Ferry Monday, aged 92 years. She was born and lived her whole life where she died.

MOB WORK IN CHINA.

Foreigners, Including Americans, Are Subject to Daily Insult—All Foreigners to Be Exterminated.

LONDON, Oct., 4.—The Peking correspondent of the Daily Chronicle telegraphing Saturday by way of Shanghai, says:

"A mob is menacing foreigners. The wife of the Italian minister was attacked Sunday while on her way to church, and several Americans coming from the railway were wounded by stones. The foreign ministers have sent a collective note to the government asking for the suppression of these outrages and the punishment of the culprits."

Yamantzu, leader of the rebellion in the Sze Chuen province, has issued a proclamation ordering the extermination of all foreigners.

Rice Crop Damaged.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 4. Sunday's hurricane and the storm of two weeks have done but small damage to property in this vicinity, but the loss to rice growers was very heavy. Even the damage done by the great storm of 1893 has been exceeded. It is variously estimated by the planters and rice brokers that the loss will be from 30 to 50 per cent.

WISCONSIN FOREST FIRES.

Bodies of Unknown Man and Boy Found—Several Persons Missing—The Fire Is Still Raging.

CUMBERLAND, Wis., Oct. 4.—The bodies of an unknown man and boy were found Monday in the woods between Almena and Poskin lake burned beyond recognition. Several persons are still missing. Peter Ecklund, who was seriously burned in the forest fires, was brought to this city Monday in a critical condition and it is thought he can not live. A 4-year-old daughter of Rudolph Miller and a 7-year-old son of Nels Swanson were found in the woods one and one-half miles northeast of Almena so badly burned that they can not recover. Mrs. Frank Heinrichmeir at Poskin Lake, died Monday morning as the result of fright and exhaustion in fighting fires.

Dr. Nancy Guilford Remanded.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—Nancy Guilford, the midwife of Bridgeport, Ct., or the woman suspected of being Dr. Guilford, was remanded at Bow street police court here Monday for a week after evidence had been presented proving her identity with the woman who landed at Liverpool last week from the steamer Vancouver. The initials "N. A. G." were found on articles in her possession.

Rendered Blind.

MARION, O., Oct. 4.—The 12-year-old daughter of Samuel Rebar fell down stairs and injured one eye so that it will have to be removed. As her other eye is sightless, she will be rendered blind.

To Move Headquarters.

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 4.—The Ohio Salvation army headquarters, now located in Cincinnati, will be moved to Cleveland next week. Brig. Gen. Addie and staff will remove to this city.

Found Dead in Bed.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 4.—John Kinstelman, an inmate of Longview asylum, was found dead in bed early Monday morning. He was 56 years old. Death was due to natural causes.

Released on Bail.

WARREN, O., Oct. 4.—Jos. Edwards, of Youngstown, who, it is alleged, killed Thomas Burns, of Sharon, Pa., at Hubbard, was released Monday, giving $1,500 bail.

BUCKEYE NEWS.

New and Interesting Happenings Within Our Borders.

MURDER FORMALLY CHARGED

A Warrant Issued for the Arrest of W. J. Haldeman—He Has Left His Quarters in Chicago.

CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 4.—A warrant charging William J. Haldeman with the murder of his brother-in-law and partner, ex-State Senator J. C. Richardson, was sworn out by Coroner Haerr Monday afternoon.

The document was given into the hands of Chief Deitsch, who at once wired the authorities at Chicago where Haldeman was on Sunday, to place him under arrest, but when an officer called at the Ellis avenue residence where the fugitive paper mill magnate had been stopping in the windy city he was informed that Mr. Haldeman had "gone away" and that his destination was not known.

Whether he will return to this city and face the awful charge against him or seek safety from the law in flight to a remote region remains to be seen.

TRIED TO KILL HERSELF.

A Clerk in the McComb, O., Post Office Becomes Insane Over a Shortage of Ten Dollars.

TOLEDO, O., Oct. 4.—Miss Jennie Robinson, a clerk in the post office at McComb, has gone violently insane over a shortage of $10 in the daily balance of the office. She imagined government officials were seeking her life and if the error was discovered she would be shot. About 5 o'clock Monday morning she escaped from her room by jumping from the window, and then tried to drown herself by jumping into the well. She was rescued, but it took four men to hold her. Miss Robinson has been prominent in society circles in McComb.

May Strike November 1.

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 4.—November 1 is the date set by the local typographical union for concerted movement looking to a nine-hour day in book and job offices. It is hardly thought that a general strike will result, but in anticipation of the unexpected an assessment of one percent is being levied on the printers' earnings as a defence fund.

Miners' Strike Settled.

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 4.—The miners' strike at Dillonville and Long Run has been settled, part of the men returning to work Monday and others will go in Tuesday. Over a thousand men were out. The settlement is a victory for the miners, as all points but one were gained by them.

Woman Burned to Death.

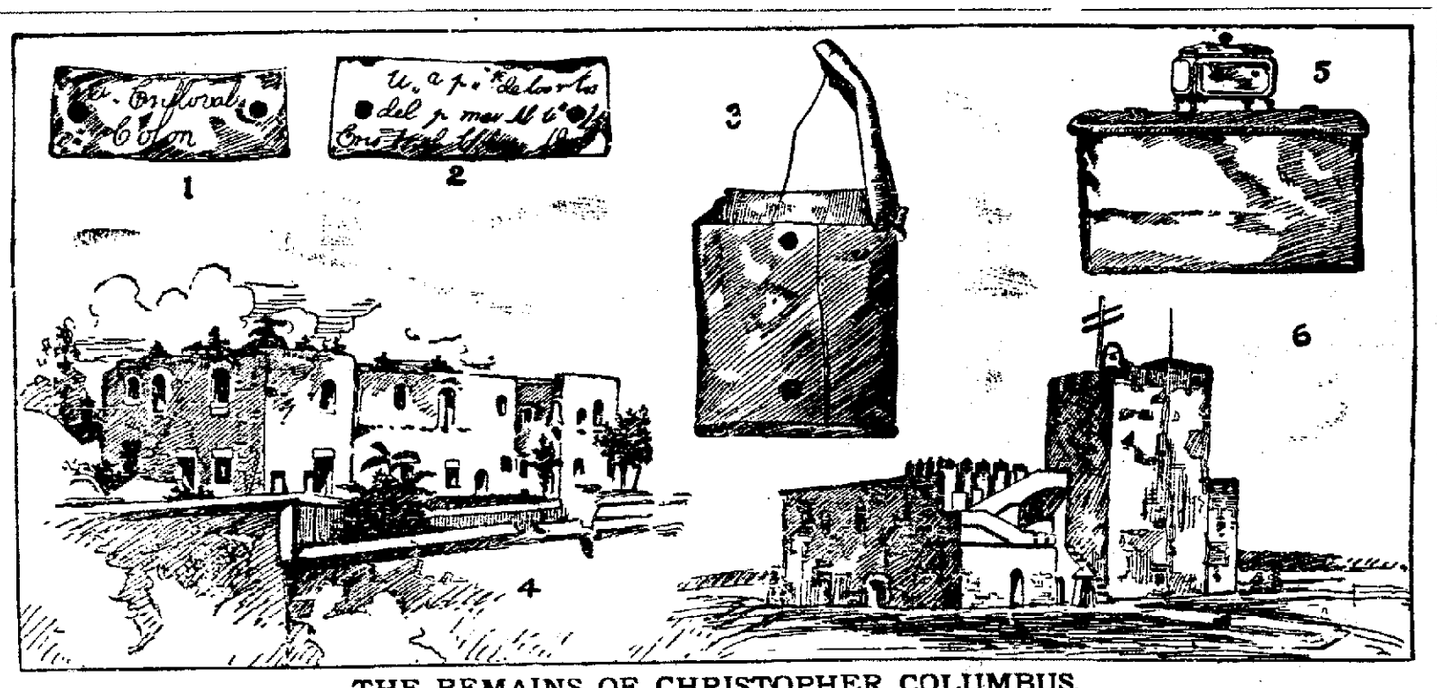
MANSFIELD, O., Oct. 4.—Mrs. Maggie Harford, an employe at the Erie house, died Monday morning. She was cleaning furniture when Timothy Collins, the proprietor, entered the room and struck a match and the gasoline ignited and Mrs. Harford's clothes caught fire.

Springfield Soldier Afflicted.

SPRINGFIELD, Oct. 4.—Claire Hensel, member of Company B, 3d O. V. I., is critically ill with typhoid fever. He came home sick on the train that carried his brother's remains to this city, and he did not know that his brother was dead. He has not been told.

Fourteenth Victim of the Elevator Fire.

TOLEDO, O., Oct. 4.—Superintendent W. J. Parks, of the Union elevator, died at the hospital Monday, after suffering for three weeks with awful burns. He is the fourteenth victim of the Union elevator fire, which occurred September 20.



THE REMAINS OF CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS.

1. Silver label on the outside of the case in which Columbus' remains were found. 2. The disputed label on the casket. 3. Lead sarcophagus containing body. 4. Famous old Spanish prison and fort at Santo Domingo. 5. The little case of solid gold which contains the remains. 6. Oldest house in the New World built and occupied by Columbus.

GIGANTIC SCHEME.

Largest Combination of Capital in the History of the United States Proposed.

IT'S BEING ENGINEERED IN CLEVELAND.

An Attempt to Unite All Warship-Building, Armor Plate and Gun-Making Interests in One Syndicate.

Their Plan is to Secure a Canal From the Great Lakes to the Sea—Yards for Building Ships Could Then Be Located on the Lakes.

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 4.—An evening paper says: One of the most gigantic projects for the combination of capital is being engineered in this city.

It is nothing less than an attempt to unite the warship-building interests and the armor plate and gun-making interests of the world into one great syndicate, whose factories shall be located near Cleveland. Men of international reputation in the financial and manufacturing world are in the deal.

All summer foreigners of wealth and rank have been quietly visiting Cleveland. Their going and coming has been kept as mysterious as possible. They have avoided hotels, fearing publicity being given their plans.

It is believed that every ship building, gun making and armor plate making firm in the United States has been in the negotiations. The projectors claim they can raise a capital of $200,000,000. One of their fond dreams, which may or may not become a reality, is said to be the securing of a canal from the great lakes to the sea, all on United States territory. The yards for building war ships could then be located on the lakes.

Among the Clevelanders who are in the deal is said to be Col. Myron T. Herrick, president of the Society of Savings, and Robert Wallace, president of the Cleveland Ship Building Co. Dr. Gatling, the famous inventor of guns, has been here in conference with other men in the deal. His new invention, the immense gun which was cast in one piece at the Otis steel works, has excited discussion in the private conferences. The foreigners who visited the city were taken to the Otis works and examined the big plant carefully.

Armstrong, the inventor of the guns which bears his name, has also been here. Andrew Carnegie is one of the chief men in the negotiations. The new combine may need his armor plate factory.

Robert Wallace is now in the west with several of the foreigners who visited Cleveland. Before he returns he will stop in San Francisco, and the proprietors of the Union Iron works, which built the famous battle ship Oregon, will be approached as to whether they will come into the deal.

Some time ago, Murray A. Verner, of Pittsburgh, a promoter who has engineered many deals for Carnegie, was in Cleveland and took up the great project with local men.

BRUNSWICK, GA., FLOODED.

One Thousand Houses and Stores Damaged—The Property Loss Will Foot Up Half a Million Dollars.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Oct. 4.—The Morning News correspondent at Brunswick, Ga., has filed the following bulletin at Baxley, Ga.: Brunswick and its vicinity flooded and inundated; a thousand houses and stores damaged; one-half million dollars property loss and list of dead, now small, is increasing. Three thousand people sought refuge from rising waters and 30 blocks in heart of city was under six feet of water for 12 hours. I left on special train with two operators and instruments to tap wire. Struck an opening here and believe I am the only newspaper man that got out of Brunswick with story of greatest flood since the sea island affair. Seventy miles of wrecked country just passed through. Have left two men in Brunswick penetrating woods and islands in boats. They are instructed to leave Brunswick Monday night and come until they reach me with the story of Monday's developments.

Member of the 10th Ohio Dead.

AKRON, O., Oct. 4.—Arnold Guillard, of this city, a private in Company B, 10th Ohio, died at Camp Meade, Pa., of typhoid fever. He has no relatives, and the war emergency committee will have charge of the funeral.

Boy Bitten By Mad Dog.

RACINE, O., Oct. 4.—A mad dog attacked a small son of G. F. Davis near Old Town, biting his fingers, arm and thigh. The boy will be taken to an institution for treatment. The dog was killed.

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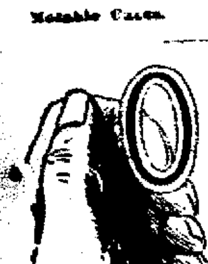
TELL TALE THUMB.

FINGER MARKS USED IN EVIDENCE IN COURT.

The One Left by the Murderer of Mr. Tyler in England May Yet Result in His Arrest and Conviction — Some Notable Cases.



ONE of the most mysterious crimes which have occurred in England was the Blackheath murder. All the energies of Scotland yard have for over a week been devoted to the solution of the mystery. Here was a lady, Mrs. Tyler, living in Kidbrookpark road, strangled to death without apparent motive. She had no known enemies, and robbery apparently was not the object of her assailant.

As if to add to the weird features of this case is the fact that the police have only one clew to the identity of the murderer. That clew is a set of finger prints. The murderer, his hands stained with the blood of his victim, left upon the window pane of Mrs. Tyler's house, a clear, distinct impression of his thumb.

This has been photographed and very much enlarged by the Scotland yard police. Should they arrest the real man but lack sufficient evidence upon which to secure his conviction, this thumb mark alone would, according to the teachings of modern science, be sufficient to warrant his sentence to death. Thumb mark identification has now been raised to a science. In this work the Scotland yard officials have taken a leading part. It was at Scotland yard that the importance of thumb marks and finger prints in just such cases as this was first fully realized. At Scotland yard there is a fine collection of finger prints of criminals and many officials who are highly skilled in their decipherment. It has been practically demonstrated that no two human beings alive have thumbs which are identical or even resemble each other in the formation of the whorls and capillary ridges of the skin. It has been shown, while a man's face may change, while his voice may alter and his handwriting may undergo modifications, that from childhood to old age the ridges of his thumbs and fingers remain without alteration.

Sir. W. J. Herschel and Francis Galton, F. R. S., are the leading English authorities on this subject. In a remarkable work embodying the result of much patient study Mr. Galton has

MRS. TYLER.

shown by official records of the government of India that the finger prints of a number of Indian natives taken after a lapse of fourteen years were absolutely unchanged except by small cuts and other artificial means. Out of many thousands of finger prints which have been taken and carefully examined no two have ever been found that were even approximately similar.

So well established is the fact that thumb marks and finger prints are the surest methods of identification that this system has been adopted by more than one government. United States officials at San Francisco, acting under the Geary law, take thumb marks of Chinamen leaving America and intending to return. They also take photographs of the Chinamen, but much more reliance is placed upon the thumb prints than upon the pictures.

The Scotland yard officials are now bent upon the solution of the Blackheath murder mystery, and are believed to be deep in the study of thumbs and fingers. The moment some person is arrested under suspicion of complicity in this mysterious crime it is believed that his guilt or innocence may be established by the thumb and finger marks which he left upon the window pane.

Changed Circumstances.

He—"Miss Angelina, I love you——" She—"But I haven't a penny in the world." He—"Excuse me, you did not allow me to finish. I love you not ——" She—"So. I only wanted to try you. You see, I have a fortune of £10,000." He—"Yes, but you interrupted me again. I love you not for your money's sake." She—"Well, I'm so glad, for that was only a joke about that £10,000."—Punch.

A Paper Hanger.

Paper can now be hung on the wall by machinery. The device has a rod on which a roll of paper is placed, and a paste reservoir with a feeder placed so as to engage the wrong side of the paper.

Merely a Rumor.

Clara—"I hear that young Softleigh has been thrown on his own resources." Maude—"Well, it may be [illegible]

THE CHARGE AT SAN JUAN.

An Indiana Soldier Says It Was Sounded by a Bugler Who Had No Order.

W. G. Thurman, of the Sixteenth Regiment, who is now at his home in Evansville, Ind., recovering from a wound, says the charge at San Juan Hill was the work of a bugler.

When the Sixth and Sixteenth Infantry had gained a point of 150 yards from the foot of the hill after a series of short rushes across the plain they dropped to fire and load. They were flat on the ground awaiting the bugle call to make another rush. Suddenly the notes rang out. Instead of the short call "forward," which they expected, came the longer thrilling call of "charge." With a yell that would have done credit to the bronzed warriors of the West the soldier sprang to their feet and swept up the hill. With a rush they carried it and on the top stood shooting down the fleeing Spaniards.

The commanding officer of the brigade, General Hawkins, was astounded at the charge and the bugle call which ordered it. After the hill had been gained General Hawkins started an investigation to discover who was the bugler. He had no success until he said he did not wish to punish the man, but to compliment him and get him a promotion if possible. Then the man was pointed out by his willing companions. He was Bugler Schroder of the Sixth Infantry. He received the commendation of his chief modestly. The fact that Bugler Schroder ordered the charge was not noised about, but the men in the brigade knew it, and it was common talk with them. He was a hero with them, for they considered his act the only thing to do. At each short rush more men were falling. As they neared the foot of the hill the Spanish fire was getting more deadly and demoralizing. The order to charge would doubtless have come from the commander after a few more short rushes and rest, but Bugler Schroder hastened matters.

The Persistency of Gas.

"The gas companies throughout the country have spent large sums of money with a view to getting rid of the expense of lighting and extinguishing street lamps," explained an official of the gas company, "but, strange as it may appear, with all the inventions and improvements of modern times, the lighting and extinguishing of street lamps is now just as it was when the street lamps were established, and men or boys have to be employed to go to each lamp to light and extinguish it. This costs a great deal of money in the course of a year. There have, of course, been hundreds of appliances used to light and extinguish gas street lamps, but after being tried awhile they have been discarded. It has been proposed to run separate mains for the street lamps, independent of the house service. In this way the whole supply could be cut off, but it would not help out in the matter of lighting. The expense, too, would be very considerable. As it would only do half of the work is has never been seriously considered. There have been dozens of schemes or systems of lighting and extinguishing the street lamps with electricity, but as a rule they have been cumbersome and not thoroughly reliable as to their working. The electric street lamp has found its way into almost every city, town and village in our land, and there were many who supposed it would supplant the use of gas, but just the same it has not, and is probably not likely for some years to come, if it ever does."—Washington Star.

The Phonograph in the Courts.

Why not use the phonograph in our courts of law?

The idea is simply to use the phonograph for taking down evidence instead of a stenographer. The plan was first suggested by Attorney-General Fitzgerald the other day, when he expressed himself in favor of the instrument. I called upon the Judge to get further particulars.

"Yes," he said, "it is quite true. I believe that in the course of a few years we will have the phonograph generally in the California courts."

"Are they used anywhere else for this purpose?"

"I don't know, but I don't see why we shouldn't have them here. But I have not had time to work out the details of the scheme."

"But how could you be sure of the phonograph's veracity? Would you swear in the machine?"

"Well, I don't see how we could induce a machine to take an oath, but we could put the man who turned the crank under bonds."—San Francisco Call.

Dog Caught a Fish.

A few mornings ago Jack Dodge, a noted hunter at Starrucca, Penn., was hunting along the banks of the Starrucca Creek, when suddenly his dog stood at attention and then made a mad dash into the water and grabbed a large fish in his teeth.

The fish and the dog fought for fully five minutes, the big fish getting away from its captor twice. Dodge encouraged the dog by shouting at him to hold on, and quickly the dog crawled out with the fish in his mouth a proud conqueror. The fish was a carp which had worked its way out of an adjacent carp pond. It weighed eleven pounds.—New York Press.

A Strange Custom.

A singular custom prevails among the Tartars or Kurds. If a man loses his cattle or other property, he pours a little brown sugar into a piece of colored cloth, ties it up, and carried one such parcel to each of his friends and acquaintances. In return he is presented, according to circumstances, [illegible] or a sum of

THEATRICAL TOPICS.

SOME SAYINGS AND DOINGS IN STAGELAND.

Life in a Theatrical Agency—Heredity on the Stage—The Theory Finds Stronger Proof in Theatrical Profession—Some Notable Young Examples.

A THEATRICAL office is very much like a country fair. All kinds of people visit it, and with all kinds of fish to fry in the theatrical fat it is presumed to furnish. For example, the other day a long, lank, cadaverous-jawed and shiningly seedy looking individual called at that of Davis & Keough, and interviewed Mr. Davis as follows:

"I understand, sir," said he, "that in your new farce, 'Have You Seen Smith?' you introduce a real barber shop scene, with four chairs and as many tonsorial artists at work."

"Your informaton is correct to a hair," replied Davis.

"My name, sir, is Gustavus Adolphus Goggins," continued the caller. "It is not quite unknown to fame. You may have heard of it. I am, sir, the sole proprietor and inventor of that sovereign and successful hair renewer, 'Hebe's Heavenly Hindoo Hirsute Helper.' In the bright lexicon of its career, sir, there's no such word as fail. I could safely guarantee it to raise hair on even the most antique and baldest horse hair covered furniture." And then he produced and uncorked a bottle, which to Davis' inexperienced eye, suspiciously resembled a receptacle for Holland gin, and from which exuded a smell that no disinfectant could parallel.

"It's strong enough to raise the roof at all events," wheezed Davis. "Cork it up and come to the point before 'Strangled on Sunday' or some other day is my epitaph."

"My proposition," explained Mr. Goggins, "is that you use, exploit and conspicuously advertise my capillary conqueror in your barber shop scene, in return for which I will give you an equal proprietary interest. It's a magnificent and munificent offer, sir. Consider it well, consider it."

"I consider it a fake, sir, and you must consider me a fool to waste my valuable time by such an intrusion," shouted Davis, still gripping his nose.

"The latter part of your remark deserves some consideration as founded on fact," blandly replied Mr. Goggins.

"Get out!" shouted Davis. "You're a self-convicted fraud, and as bald as a billiard ball."

"I was born bald," sarcastically retorted Mr. Goggins, and then he vanished just in time to avoid a kick that was not aimed at the top of his head.

In the drama more than in any other of the kindred arts the mantle of the father falls upon the shoulders of the son. There are seldom generations of poets or painters or sculptors or novelists, but there are frequently three and even four generations of successful, sometimes great, actors. The Keans and Kembles and Booths need only to be cited to show how true this is. Tomaso Salvini, the great Italian tragedian, was the son of a professor who had become an actor, and he in his turn transmitted no small part of his genius to his son, Alexander Salvini, whose premature death in Italy two years ago robbed the American stage of one of its most picturesque personalities. To-day the most conspicuous figures on our contemporary stage are those of actors who are following the profession in which their fathers and mothers were successful before them. Fanny Davenport and her brothers come of an old theatrical family. John Drew, E. H. Sothern, Julia Arthur, Viola Allen, Mrs. Fiske—these and many others come of families that have been associated with the theater in one way or another for at least one or two generations. Those still younger in the profession who are coming forward to fill the conspicuous places of the stage have in most instances been bred in the atmosphere of the theater and have come by their talent by inheritance.

Emil Sauer, the pianist, is 26 years old. He has been before the public for twenty years. In 1876 Rubinstein heard Sauer, and being struck by his talent, warmly recommended him to his brother. Sauer thereupon became a stipendiary of Nikolaus Rubinstein. In 1878 he made his debut in North Germany and the Rhineland, and in the following year went to London, where he won the favor of the English public. In 1883 he completed a concert tour in Spain and Italy. In 1884 Sauer received his last artistic consecration in Weimar from Liszt, who thoroughly recognized the extraordinary endowments of the young pianist. He made his Berlin debut in 1885 in the presence of the imperial family. He will make his first appearance in New York January 16, 1899.

ELLALINE TERRISS.

Ellaline Terriss is another of the young girls who have taken up their father's vocation with the earnest wish to succeed in it. She was born in the Falkland islands, where her father, William Terriss, had a sheep farm. She shared many of the vicissitudes of her roving father's life in her early girlhood. She first came to America three or four years ago to sing in "Cinderella." Her success was immediate. Nothing more dainty than her performance of the name part had been seen in New York for a long time. She came again when "His Excellency" was produced here. Later she made a decidedly favorable impression in "The Circus Girl" in London. She is the wife of Seymour Hicks, who usually appears in the companies in which she sings.

Now that Conan Doyle, author of the "Sherlock Holmes" detective tales, has arranged with William Gillette to make a play out of them, and to impersonate the crime detector, unauthorized seizure of the material for stage purposes may be looked for. The stories were published originally in the Strand Magazine at a time when that periodical was exported to this country without American copyright.

Gladys Rankin and her sister Phyllis are the daughters of Mr. and Mrs. McKee Rankin. Both are successfully launched upon their stage careers. Both are women of fine presence and ability. Gladys is the wife of Sydney Drew, a very talented member of the Drew family, but one who seems to have a good deal of difficulty in placing himself to the best advantage.

PHYLLIS RANKIN.

SOUTH SEA RATS.

Hunting Them Was One of the Sports of Chiefs in Islands of the Pacific.

The rats of the South Sea Islands are of a species different from the domestic pests of civilized communities. They are rarely seen about the houses, possibly for the reason that Polynesian dwellings offer little to attract such marauders; but the fields are full of them, and it results that gardening suffers from their ravages. Watermelons suffer most conspicuously, for the rats wait until the melon is just right for eating and then the morning shows a carefully excavated rind. The only way a white man in the South Seas can make sure of a melon is to box it up in an old biscuit tin just as soon as it has attained its full size. Nor are the rats restricted to a vegetable diet. Eggs and young chickens vanish overnight unless protected by wire nets. In the absence of predatory birds and mammals which might keep down the numbers of the rats, they overrun the islands so completely that they leave regular paths through the woods as plainly marked as if trodden for years by human feet.

When the rainy season sets in the rats appear about the houses and may render some service in reducing the numbers of insects, which become particularly annoying at that season. But in the houses of white people the benefit is hardly great enough to compensate for the noises which the rats make all night long scampering over the roofs and floors and squeaking.

That the Polynesian rat is indigenous needs scarcely the testimony of naturalists. It enters into the ancient stories of the islanders in countless fables. According to one tale, the rat was not the astute animal which he is held to be in other folk lore. Long ages ago the rat had wings and flew by day among the birds, while the bat was confined to the earth. By flattery the bat cajoled the rat into lending him his wings. They were never returned, and since that time the rat has never been able to get back to his flying kind; yet the bat in fear that the birds would punish him for his theft, never ventures to fly until night has fallen. Another tale credits the rat with the invention of the canoe.

All over the Pacific islands the native rat has been a favorite article of food. The rat being for the most part a vegetable feeder, the flesh is dainty and has no strong flavor. Large hunting parties were often sent out from the different native villages to hunt the rat with spear and bow and arrow. The whole Polynesian race never advanced to the use of the bow and arrow for desperate purposes of the war, but confined its archery entirely to the rat hunt. In Hawaii and also in Tonga the rat hunt was a sport confined to chiefs, who frequently showed great rivalry in the making of high records. The chief followed up a well-marked rat path, while his beaters scouted the bush for long distances on each side and by shouting and thrashing the clumps of shrubbery drove the game in the direction of the path. At the close of the sport the rival hunters dined on the catch and settled the bets, often amounting to a large number of choice mats. So extensive was the gambling on these rat hunts that the missionaries both in Hawaii and in Tonga found it necessary to suppress the sport.

India's Scourge of Snakes.

Snakes are one of the scourges of India. Thousands of people die yearly from their bite. In the last twenty-two years the number of deaths attributed to this cause has reached the enormous total of 433,289. Snakes appear to be a much more deadly enemy of man than wild animals. In the same period wild animals have only killed 64,281 persons. On an average in India 20,000 people perish yearly by snakes and wild animals. The number of deaths in recent years has shown a marked increase. In 1875 the number was 21,266, in 1896 it had risen to 24,335. Bengal is the most dangerous province to live in, for the Bengalese snakes are responsible for half the deaths from snake bite. The loss of cattle has also been very great. Since 1875 about a million and a half animals have been destroyed. Wild animals are responsible for nine-tenths of the cattle killed. In 1896, for instance, 7143 animals died from snake bite, but 81,397 were killed by wild beasts.—London News.

Scott's Tribute.

A good story is told of Sir Walter Scott. It seems that he was far from being a brilliant scholar, and at school he was usually at the head of the other end of his class. After he became famous, he one day dropped into the old school to pay a visit to the scene of his former woes. The teacher was anxious to make a good impression on the writer, and put the pupils through their lessons so as to show them to the best advantage.

After awhile Scott said: "But which is the dunce? You have one, surely. Show him to me."

The teacher called up a poor fellow, who looked the picture of woe, as he bashfully came toward the distinguished visitor.

"Are you the dunce?" asked Scott.

"Yes, sir," said the boy.

"Well, my good fellow," said Scott, "here is a crown for you for keeping my place warm."—Detroit Free Press.

What Pigeons Can Do.

During the recent French naval manœuvres in the Mediterranean, Admiral Humann let fly from the flagship Brennus ten pigeons at 175 miles from Porquerolles. Three of the number were lost, but seven arrived safely, having accomplished the distance at an average speed of twenty-five miles an hour. The pigeons had been absent from their houses twenty-one days, and the result of this experiment is considered highly satisfactory.

Professional and Business Cards

HOTELS.

Pruett's Florentine Hotel, opposite C., H. & D. depot. Hotel and Restaurant. Popular prices. Elegantly furnished rooms.

The New Cambridge, opp. P. Ft. W. & C., C. H. & D., L. E. & W. and Lima Northern stations. A. S. Manhard, Prop. Popular prices.

The Harrod, 17 Market street, Lima, Ohio. Open all hours. Rates $2. Steam heat and electric lights. J. W. R. Attleberger, Prop.

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O. F. Kemmer & Co., General Insurance Agents, room 1 Wise Block, Lima, O.

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Dr. McIndoe fills teeth painlessly by electricity. Both 'phones. Cincinnati Block.

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Lynn B. Dana, Teacher of Piano and Theory. Studio, rooms 11 and 12, over City Book Store.

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C. F. Woolery, tuner and repairer of pianos. Satisfaction guaranteed. 323 North Main.

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TAILORS.

Joseph Bletzacker, Merchant Tailor, rooms 8 and 9 Satterthwaite block, for your spring suit or trousers.

J. W. McDonald, the Tailor. Telephone for Coatatorium. No. 401 N. Main street.

Call on the Lima Ice & Coal Company for Pure Spring Water Ice. 'Phones 164 or 481.

UPHOLSTERING

Neatly done by John Reuthe, at 113 East North Street, Lima, Ohio.

WATCHMAKER.

Chas. Tucker, Watchmaker. Watches Clocks and Jewelry repaired. No. 111 East High, opp. Hoover Bros.

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The Commercial Bank, Samuel A. Baxter & Sons, Lima, Ohio. Bonds, Mortgages, Investments, General Banking.

CHEAP CASH GROCERY.

We have a nice stock of staple and fancy groceries at lowest prices. Country produce a specialty. Give us a call. Tabler & Zimmerman, 201 South Main street. 'Phone 18.

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J. H. Berryman, dairy products of all kinds. Free delivery. New 'Phone 155. 160 West Market street.

EAT BOWERS' BREAD.

It is always the best. It needs no false claims to attract attention to it.

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FLORIST.

Mrs. E. E. Rogers, Florist. Designing a specialty. Fresh-Cut Flowers daily. 'Phone 106. 104 West Market street, Lima, O.

FURNITURE, ETC., WANTED.

Highest prices paid for second hand furniture, carpets, stoves, watches and jewelry and cast-off Gents' clothing. Bargains in second hand goods and safes at 128 east Market St. Give me a call and be convinced. A. R. Atkinson.

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Geo. R. Christie, manufacturer and refinisher of Men's Hats. Silk Hats remodeled. Silk and Stiff Hats to order. 127 E. High st.

OLD RELIABLE MUSICAL REPAIRER.

All kinds of musical instruments repaired and tuned, and work guaranteed. Filling violin bows a specialty. C. W. Vogle, 109 E North St.

LOCAL TIME CARD.

C., H. & D. R. R.

In effect July 16, 1898 at 4:45 o'clock a. m.

SOUTH.

No.		
7	arrives daily	2:27 a m
7	leaves "	2:32 a m
11	" " except Sunday	5:45 a m
1	arrives " " "	9:40 a m
1	leaves " " "	9:45 a m
5	arrives "	12:30 p m
5	leaves "	12:35 p m
3	arrives "	4:00 p m
3	leaves "	4:05 p m
13	arrives "	9:50 p m
61	Sunday only, leaves	7:48 a m

NORTH.

No.		
2	arrives daily, except Sunday	8:30 a m
2	leaves " " "	8:35 a m
14	leaves "	5:55 a m
6	arrives "	11:40 p m
6	leaves "	11:55 p m
4	arrives " except Sunday	4:30 p m
4	leaves " " "	4:35 p m
10	arrives "	9:00 p m
12	arrives "	1:25 a m
12	leaves "	1:35 a m
60	Sunday only, arrives	7:40 a m
70	" " leaves	7:43 a m
69	" " arrives	10:20 p m

P., Ft. W. & C. R. R.

New Time Card, taking Effect June 26, 1898.

EAST FROM LIMA.

No.		
4.	Daily	7:05 a m
6.	Daily	8:30 a m
86.	Daily except Sunday	11:25 a m
20.	Daily except Sunday	3:15 p m
8.	Daily	9:20 p m
2.	Daily	10:50 p m

WEST FROM LIMA

No.		
15.	Daily	1:00 a m
5.	Daily	8:33 a m
88.	Daily except Sunday	9:50 p m
9.	Daily	2:50 p m
65.	Daily except Sunday	6:10 p m

D. & L. N. R. R.

(In effect Aug. 18, 1898.)

GOING NORTH.

No.		
2	Daily	6:20 a m
6	Vestibuled express, daily ex. Sun.	11:30 a m
8	leaves daily, Napoleon and Columbus accommodation	6:30 p m

GOING SOUTH.

No.		
9	leaves daily ex. Sunday, Napoleon and Columbus accommodation	7:00 a m
1	Daily ex. Sunday	1:22 p m
3	Express, daily ex. Sunday	7:28 p m
7	Sunday only	12:20 a m

ERIE R. R.

In effect June, 26, 1898.

WEST.

No.		DEPART
5	Vestibule limited, daily for Chicago and the West	11:23 a m
3	Pacific express, daily for Chicago and the West	1:12 a m
1	Express, daily except Sunday, for Chicago and the West	9:10 a m
87	Local freight, daily ex. Sunday	7:00 a m
13	Wells-Fargo lim'd express, daily except Monday	4:50 p m

EAST.

No.		
4	Vestibule limited, daily for New York and Boston	9:02 p m
2	Express, daily except Sunday	3:34 p m
12	Express, daily for New York	3:41 a m
88	Local freight, daily ex. Sunday	7:00 a m

OHIO SOUTHERN R. R.

In effect May 28, 1898.

TRAINS SOUTH.	TRAINS NORTH.
No. 1 leaves 5:45 a m	No. 2 arrives 11:05 a m
No. 3 leaves 8:30 p m	No. 4 arrives 9:50 p m

Trains Nos. 1 and 3, leaving Lima at 5:45 a. m. and 3:30 p. m., make direct connections for all points south and southeast. Baggage checked through from any residence in Lima to any point on or reached via the Ohio Southern. For further information as to rates, etc., call up city office, 76 Public Square. Telephone 69.

F. E. FISHER,
Gen. Pass. Agt. O. S. Lima, O.

L. E. & W. R. R.

In effect Sept. 5, 1897.

WEST.

No.		
1	arrives	9:40 a m
1	depart	9:50 a m
3	arrives	2:25 a m
3	depart	2:45 a m
5	arrives	4:45 p m
25	Minster accommodat'n, leaves	4:50 p m

EAST.

No.		
4	leaves	[illegible]
4	arrives	[illegible]
6	leaves	[illegible]
2	arrives	[illegible]
2	leaves	[illegible]
26	Minster accommodat'n, arrives	[illegible]

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SONG AFTER VICTORY.

We have given our best, oh Lord!
We gave without stint or measure
Our sons to the ruthless sword.
The best of our men and treasure;
We headed the cry of distress, Lord God!
We trusted the cause to Thee,
We leaned on Thy might while we fought for the right—
Fought upon land and sea.
To Thee the praise, Lord God!
That bade the horrors cease,
That led this land with Thy tender hand
To Victory and Peace.

'Neath a tropical sky, oh Lord!
And sunk in the boundless deep
Lie those we loved who died by the sword—
Have they not earned their sleep?
They have finished the task Thou gavest, Lord!
They have paid the score of years,
With the victory won their work is done—
We thank Thee through our tears.
To Thee the praise, Lord God!
That caused the war to cease,
That with Thy might upheld the right
And blessed our land with Peace.

—Helen Fuller, in Indianapolis News.

THE BARLOW BLOCKADE.

A Recruiting Incident.

THE war had been in progress several weeks when one warm evening Billy Barlow came shuffling into the kitchen where his wife was busy washing up the supper dishes, and there was such a new energy in his step that she turned involuntarily to see what it meant.

"Well, mother, said he, "the President hez called for troops, and I'm goin' to enlist."

"Oh, ye be, be ye?" returned Mis' Barlow, dryly.

A hot flush burnt on her face, and she felt once more the sinking of heart she had known so well during the years of the Civil War, when Billy had been doing active service in the field No wonder she hated the very mention of war and fighting. Her strong, young husband had come back to her a broken wreck from a long imprisonment to be watched and tended like a child for the rest of his life. People tapped their foreheads significantly to the mention of Mis' Barlow's Bill, and said he wasn't all there, but the most imaginative of them were far from suspecting how much of him wasn't there

"Down to the town hall I'm goin' to-morrow mornin', sure's a gun Sho, t'won't be long, mother! You don't mind my goin'?"

He spoke almost pleadingly, stepping round where he could steal a glance at the face bent over the dish-pan, working fiercely in the press of many emotions.

"You're too old," she said. "It's the young feilers they want to have shot down in battle or murdered in other ways that's even wuss."

There was a lump in her throat.

"But I'm a veteran, don't ye see? Makes a sight o' difference. I guess there'll be no doubt about my gettin' in. I'm sound enough, if I am fifty-five," an' Billy, shouldering an imaginary gun, went through the manual of arms with a precision which would, indeed, have delighted the captain of his company.

"You'll see about gettin' my things ready, won't ye, Liza?" he asked presently, pausing in the march he had begun up and down the room, while the clattering of dishes in the sink might have represented the rattle of a hostile musketry. It was astonishing to see how the old, manly occupation seemed to bring back some of the old, manly spirit For the first time in years there was the ring of decision in his voice, and it struck deep into the poor wife's soul He should never go back again to that cruel army. She had given up enough to her country already, and she turned upon him sharply.

"No. I won't. You ain't going to no war, William Barlow, and you might as well make up your mind to it first as last. So stop your nonsense and go put up them plates in the closet."

Bill quailed from mere force of habit He mechanically picked up the pile of plates, still damp and warm from the excited hands of the washer, and carried them into the buttery. On ordinary occasions he would have returned with a feeble smile and some meek acquiescent jest in the face of opposition, but to-night he lingered, straightening the bowls and platters on the shelves, out of sight of his wife, trying very hard to collect his scattered wits with one great effort of resistance.

Mrs. Barlow, wiping her hands on her big blue gingham apron, followed him in a few minutes. He looked up at her, and there was something in his manner that filled her with sudden anxiety.

"I've give way to ye in everything else, 'Liza, like a lamb, now haven't I? But this ain't for you to decide, and I'm goin' to enlist to-morrer mornin'. There, we won't say no more about it. Mebbe I shouldn't be called on to go to Cuba, anyhow. It'll make a new man o' me to see the old flag floatin' in the wind again."

His dull eyes kindled, and a host of recollections rushed into his befogged mind. It was useless for the disturbed wife to try to lure him away to other topics of conversation. When he declared from time to time that he meant to enlist next day, she no longer contradicted him, but heard his plans in silence, and even reminded him of the particular corner in the attic where his battered knapsack had been stored away, so that he had ceased to suspect her of opposing his designs when the clock struck nine, and they prepared to shut up the house for the night.

"I want you should sleep in the spare room to-night, William," said she.

"Why, 'taint house cleaning time, is it?" asked Billy, good-naturedly, accustomed to the upheaval of all household ways and traditions in those hours of trial.

"Pretty nigh. I want to git the room aired out a little, and a feather bed like that is all the better bein' slep' in now and then."

"Just as you say," returned the veteran, taking up his lamp. "And I shall be stirrin' pretty early, anyhow, so's to get the chores done before I step over to the town hall, ye know. Mebbe I'll come back a colonel after this trip, mother"

"Mebbe ye will—if ye start," said mother, enigmatically, but the sober warrior was absorbed in dreams of future greatness and did not hear her. He went to bed in the musty spare chamber, which was chilly and damp in the April season just beginning, to dream that he was again lying in a tent, waiting the sound of the reveille and preparing for a long day's march; and that or the rest on goose feathers proved to be particularly soothing, for the sun was well up in the sky when he woke the next morning.

There was a strong smell of smoke in the air. Conscience-stricken lest his wife should have been trying to build the kitchen fire herself, a task which she generally left for him, Billy rose hastily from his downy couch, and prepared to make a hasty toilet. To his astonishment, the chair on which he had deposited his clothes was empty. Every other chair was empty. Not a garment was to be seen in the room. Everything except the furniture had disappeared. More and more bewildered, as he took in the situation, Billy proceeded to the door It was locked—on the outside. Applying his eye to the keyhole he could see the key in the lock. Mystery piled on mystery. In a state of mind too complicated to describe he fell to bawling like a frightened boy.

"Mother! mother! Come let me out! What does this mean?"

No wonder she heard, for his lungs were sound, and the noise he made shook the house. Her light, firm step soon came creaking up the stairs to pause outside the door

"Was you a-callin' of me, William?" said she in a tone of dangerous softness

"Why, yes, mother! Somethin's happened. All my clothes is gone and I'm locked in. What does it mean?"

"Means you're where you're goin' to stay for a while," returned Mrs. Barlow, with decision. "I've locked you in myself, an' you ain't a'comin' out till you give me your word you'll say nothin' more about enlistin'. You can promise now, an' I'll let you out"

The habits of thirty years are not to be broken down in a moment, and her husband's instinctive impulse was to surrender. If the two of them had been face to face, there is no reason to suppose that he could have held out. But an inch or two of pine board stretched between them. Eliza Barlow could not see through it and watch the limp figure slowly stiffening to a soldierly straightness and firmness, as he said, after a brief pause, and with an accent of reproach which somehow filled her with a momentary pang of shame—

"I sha'n't make no such promise, now or never. You can't keep me here forever. Where's my clothes, 'Liza?"

"You haven't got any"

"Haven't got any?" gasped the astonished Billy.

"No. I've burnt 'em, every stitch you owned Look out of your window and you'll see the ashes of 'em in the back yard"

"I guess you set round in rags and dirt that a blanket's heaven to, when you was soldiering. I hain't forgotten it, if you have. You go 'way from the door and I'll slide in your breakfast on a tray. I ain't goin' to starve you. But you can't come out till you've give me your word. We can have war right here at home, so long as you're hankering after it."

"War?"

"Yes, William. 'Twon't go so fur as hand-to-hand fightin', mebbe, but I'll see that you get all the blockade you can 'tend to without goin' to Cuba."

The key turned in the lock, and a tin tray set forth with corn bread and coffee was thrust in. Billy listened as he ate to the sound of her brisk coming and going about her household duties down stairs, with a curious idea working in his shallow brain.

No prisoner of state ever accepted his situation with a more noble spirit, and as the day wore on, Billy sat at the window scanning the road towards the village as if expecting a squad of cavalry to come pelting onward in a cloud of dust to his rescue. Alas, none appeared! Mrs. Barlow provided a frugal dinner, a still lighter supper. She was rather surprised at the obduracy with which her captive held out against her, and yet she went to bed in her own room on the opposite side of the landing with a smile playing round her lips as she said to herself—

"Another day of it will fix him. He'll have to give in."

But at the end of another day he was still unconquered. It had grown very dull and wearisome in the low-ceiled room, which had not so much as a picture on the wall to relieve its dreariness. Billy took exercise by pacing up and down in his blanket.

It seemed to him more dignified not to bandy words with his wife. So he maintained a stately silence when she demanded, as she brought in his meals, "Ain't you about tired o' bein' a fool, William?" which alarmed and then nettled her. The heroine who cried "Scissors!" with her last breath was a woman after Eliza Barlow's own heart. She never had abandoned a position when she once had taken it up, and this time a serious question was involved, for, with his suddenly developed strength of mind and purpose, she did not doubt that if he escaped he would carry out his object of enlisting. That he might be rejected because he was what the neighbors called "a little tetched" never occurred to her, and it seemed to her that her only chance of saving him and herself from a repetition of those terrible experiences of the sixties was to keep him under lock and key until the company had filled its ranks and departed to join the distant army. Mrs. Barlow shook her gray head when she took away the scarcely tasted supper tray on the evening of the third day.

Poor old Billy was sitting listlessly on the side of the bed a little later, when he heard a wagon drive into the yard. Then the cheery voice of his brother-in-law floated in through the open window, inquiring for him.

"He ain't been able to get about these few days. Been confined to his room," explained his wife, with a grim regard for the exact truth.

"I want to know! Guess I'll run in and see him. Rheumatiz, is is?" said the sympathetic inquirer.

Mrs. Barlow's reply was inaudible. Then Billy's quickened ears caught a charmed word, and he listened breathlessly,

"I thought he'd get excited over the war. Didn't know but he'd set out to go. The company's about full. They've got their orders and are expecting to march to-morrow morning. Well, I must be off."

The wheels rattled away leaving the prisoner in the spare room in desperation. The time had come when he must make a bold dash for liberty if he intended to follow the stars and stripes to the front, and the fog that hung over his brain seemed to lift and clear away for a moment, leaving him to consider a plan as coolly and calmly as he had ever done in his life.

That he would drop from the window without being more than bruised was probable, for the turf underneath was soft and spongy. But the possibility of making his way along the road and down the village street in the blanket, or even the fringed blue and white counterpane of the best bed, without being observed and arrested as an escaped lunatic, was dismissed at once. He looked round the room. A dungeon cell could not have been barer. There was a closet—empty, for he had explored it carefully in the tedious hours of his captivity. Oh, no, not wholly empty, for laid away in a drawer with sprigs of lavender were his wife's Sunday things.

Like a flash he had them out. She was a large woman, and the black silk skirt all but met round his waist, for Billy had never succeeded in putting on much flesh after his career in the army. The spareroom pincushion was well supplied, and if the belt wouldn't fasten, the gathers could and did, by means of many pins. Over his shoulders went the camel's hair shawl, that sacred garment never before touched by hands profane, and after a little hesitation, he concluded to add the bonnet, laughing at the reflection in the mirror as he perched it on his head and tied the strings under his chin, rough with the silver stubble of a three days' beard. An embroidered veil depended from the brim, and in this lay his safety, for when he drew the capacious shawl about him and kept his great boots under the hem of the skirt, he might easily have been mistaken in the late spring twilight for the figure that sat on Sundays in the Barlow pew.

When his costume was complete he went to the window and again surveyed the scene. All was clear. His wife was in the kitchen at the other side of the house. He let himself slowly down and dropped to the ground under the apple trees without more serious damage than a three-cornered rent torn in his skirt, which caught in the sill. In another minute he was hastening along the turnpike with giant strides towards the square where the town hall reared its white pillared front with the classic superiority of a Parthenon. The recruiting bureau had closed for good and all at six o'clock that day, but a group of the newly enlisted were gathered in its neighborhood discussing the one all-absorbing topic, conscious that the events in which they were about to take part were the making of history. Excitement was in the air. The whole village was charged with it.

All at once the little gathering was startled by the sudden appearance of a woman, tall, uncouth, ill-dressed, who dashed hastily down among them and up the steps of the hall, to beat in vain upon the door that bore the large official placard When she had convinced herself that her efforts were useless she leaned back against the doorpost with a stifled exclamation of despair.

One of the young men in uniform stepped forward and lifted his cap respectfully.

"Madam," . . . . . closed. Can I be of any assistance?"

The woman threw back her veil, and there rose a loud murmur of surprise.

"I wanted to join the company," declared a deep, masculine voice, and a man's face full of trouble looked out from under the black bonnet from one wondering bystander to another.

"It's Mis' Barlow's Bill," murmured a lad, tapping his forehead in a meaning way, "and by George, he's got on the old lady's things! He was in the war, you know, and I guess the sound of the drums has completely turned his head.

The captain was among the crowd. Stirred by a generous pity, he went up to the fantastic figure.

"The ranks are full," he said. "You should have applied earlier."

"Couldn't," returned Billy, simply. "Much as ever I'm here now. Mother, she's dreadful set against my going. She burnt up my clothes to keep me to home. Been locked up three days, Reg'lar blockade. But I got away, I got away!"

The boys crowded round with delighted laughter at the news of the first engagement of the war of 1898, and the captain slapped the camel's hair shawl on the back as its wearer told the details of his escape.

"Why, you are a historical personage, man!" cried the former, merrily, "and deserve to be escorted home by a detail of soldiers. Come, fellows, fall into line, and we'll see that Mr. Barlow gets back safely. You must do duty as one of the home guards at present, sir, and be ready if a second call for men comes."

So, with an imposing military attendance, Billy returned to the little red house under the apple trees as pleased and proud as a major-general, his heart beating fast and his head held high as he fell involuntarily into the familiar marching step.

It was a droll sight as the black silk skirt did its best to keep up with the smart, blue trousered legs, and the cavalcade made merry as it advanced.

Mrs. Barlow heard it approaching, and filled with presentiments hurried to the door to behold a horrible caricature of herself trudging along in the centre or a squad of militia. For one moment she felt faint and sick at heart, then with a sudden rush of certainty, the truth dawned upon her, and trembling, she ran down the path and met the procession at the gate. She seized Billy, and hustled him unceremoniously inside; and returning, still at a white heat, addressed herself to the captain:

"So you've got him in spite of me! Well, take him, if you want him. I suppose his body's good enough to shoot at if he ain't got any mind to speak of. But it's a wicked, wicked thing!"

Her voice quivered and broke.

The young officer grew sober in an instant.

"You are mistaken, Mrs. Barlow," he said. "We do not want your husband. We are only bringing him home safely to you, for he might well meet with insult in such a dress. But don't lock him up again. He deserves better things. He is a hero, and has won the first victory of the war!"

With which perplexing speech the men broke into new laughter.

"'Bout face! Forward! March!" cried the captain, and they wheeled away.

It was some time before Billy's wardrobe was replenished with modern garments, for his wife happened to think of some of his old army duds put away in the attic, and to his intense delight he found himself again wearing the dear old blue. The next morning, when Company Q passed by on its way to camp, he stood at the gate in a ragged uniform which had been on more than one hard-fought field, and when the men caught sight of him, a ringing cheer went up for Billy Barlow. Poor old Billy! He never guessed the truth, but thought they were cheering for the flag, and when its stars and stripes went marching along before his eyes again to the stirring sound of fife and drum, he put his grizzled head down on the mossy gate post and cried like a baby.

And all the while, Mis' Barlow, with set lips and ears that refused to hear, sat in the kitchen mending the three-cornered tear in her black silk skirt. It was a matter of history.—Boston Herald.

Dangers of Honesty.

Honesty, as well as the other thing, has its dangers, as a certain Rosa, a nurse employed in the family of the French Consul-General at London, has learned to her cost. She happened to find at the foot of the Column Vendome a reticule containing a large sum of money and some family papers. A little embarrassed with her find she took the bag to her master and told him how she had found it. On his advice she took it to the police station. Meanwhile, however, a little by-play had been going on. A passer-by had seen Rosa pick up the bag, and, wondering why she did not take it to the police station, had advised the police, who at once had commenced to put detectives on the maid's track. What was their surprise when Rosa herself walked into the station, and what was Rosa's alarm when she heard that a warrant was out for her arrest.—Galignani's Messenger.

Long-Lived Germans.

It is interesting to recall the extraordinary longevity of the three founders of the German Empire. William I, was ninety-one, Moltke was also ninety-one and Bismarck was eighty-three. But, indeed, all the most illustrious Germans of the latter half of the century have been long lived. Ranke was ninety-one, Curtius was seventy-two, Mommsen is eighty-one. The poet Geibel was seventy, Wagner was seventy, Liszt, seventy-five, and the . . . .

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LOW RATES for Picturesque Excursions and Return, including Meals and Berths. Approximate Cost from Cleveland, $17; from Toledo, $16; from Detroit, $13.50.

Every Day and Night Between Cleveland, Put-in-Bay and Toledo.

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Fare, $1.00 Each Direction. Berths, 75c., $1. Stateroom, $1.75.

Connections are made at Cleveland with Earliest Trains for all points East, South and Southwest, and at Detroit for all points North and Northwest.

Sunday Trips June, July, August, September and October Only.

Send 2c. for Illustrated Pamphlet. Address A. A. SCHANTZ, G. P. A., DETROIT, MICH.

Detroit and Cleveland Navigation Company

WHAT DO YOU WANT.

If you want help—a situation, have something to sell or rent, or if you wish to buy something, remember that a "want" in the NEWS costs much less than in any other paper and will bring you more answers than in all the other papers in the aggregate. If you want a girl, you are sure to find a good one through a "want" in THE NEWS. A lady had a want in the Times a week and got no girl. She placed it in THE NEWS, and before 8 p. m. had several applications and secured a first-class girl.

REDUCED FARES

To Various Points via Pennsylvania Lines

Excursion tickets will be sold via Pennsylvania Lines as indicated in the following paragraphs. Although concessions in fare are authorized for meetings of certain Orders, tickets may be obtained by any person whether a member of the Order or interested in the event. The reduced rates will be open to every body.

To SARATOGA, N Y—August 1st and 2d, account Young People's Christian Union, U P Church. Return limit August 10th, with privilege to extend until August 31st.

To PITTSBURG, PA—October 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th and 13th, good returning until October 17th, account Knights Templar Triennial Conclave. Return limit may be extended until October 31st

During the excursion season special rates will also be in effect via Pennsylvania Lines for special and local events. For particular information please apply to nearest Ticket Agent of the Pennsylvania Lines or address C L. KIMBALL, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Cleveland, Ohio.

C. H. & D. EXCURSIONS.

Toledo every Sunday via C, H & D, only $1 for the round trip.

Religious Meeting, Linwood Park, Vermillion, O., August 7-22, 1898—Agents of the C, H & D Ry, north of and including Dayton will sell tickets at the rate of one fare for the round trip. Tickets will be sold August 1st to 23d inclusive, good going date of sale good returning from Vermillion up to and including August 31st, 1898.

Omaha and Return—Every day until Oct. 15 the C, H & D Ry will sell round trip tickets at $30 50.

Kansas City, Mo., and Return—Every day until Oct. 15 the C, H & D Ry will sell round trip tickets at $27.50.

Tourist tickets on sale every day to the North, East and West, at very low rates.

What Is The Good

Of good printing? You can probably answer that in a minute when you compare good printing with poor. You know the satisfaction of sending out printed matter that is neat and up-to-date in appearance. You know how it impresses you when you receive it from some one else. Let us show you what we can do by a judicious mixture of brains and type. For the asking we will help you with your printing. Let us get you out some neat up-to-date stationery. We insure you perfect satisfaction, with prices lowest, consistent with good work.

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THE LIMA NEWS

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON

(EXCEPT SUNDAY)

E. W. JACKSON, President.
J. R. FINNELL, Managing Editor

No. 316 NORTH MAIN STREET

THE NEWS is served by carriers in Lima at 10 cents a week. Orders for delivery can be sent by post or through telephone No. 417. Where delivery is irregular, please report immediately to the office.

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For rates of advertising or other information, address The Lima News, Lima, O.

Entered at the Postoffice at Lima, Ohio, as second-class matter.

UNION LABEL

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REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

For Secretary of State,
CHARLES KINNEY.

For Judge of Supreme Court,
WM. T. SPEAR.

For Clerk of Supreme Court,
JOSIAH B. ALLEN.

For Dairy and Food Commissioner,
JOS. E. BLACKBURN.

For Member Board of Public Works,
WASHINGTON G. JOHNSTON.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

STATE TICKET.

Secretary of State.
UPTON K. GUTHRIE.

Judge of Supreme Court.
HUGH G. NICHOLS.

Clerk of Supreme Court,
DAVID S. FISHER.

Dairy and Food Commissioner,
JOHN BAKER.

Member Board of Public Works,
T. DWIGHT PAUL.

DISTRICT TICKET.

For member of Congress,
4th District.
ROBERT B. GORDON.

For Circuit Judge,
JAMES H. DAY.

For Common Pleas Judges,
WILLIAM H. CUNNINGHAM.
STEPHEN A. ARMSTRONG.

COUNTY TICKET.

Cor County Commissioner,
SAMUEL F. WINEGARDNER.

For Infirmary Director,
PETER LIES.

SOME SUGGESTIONS OF THE WAR.

Had our war with Spain lasted longer it would have afforded more opportunity for some first tests of various military appliances, such as, for example, our new field mortars. Still, much was learned as it was.

The Spaniards at Santiago employed barbed wire for defenses, and it served to hold our men under a severe fire for a time, although it could not permanently check them. It appears that they managed to wrench and trample it down, here and there, or to pull up the posts on which it was fastened. There had also been provided, for some troops, shears for cutting such wire. On the whole, its value for detaining troops under fire seems to have been established, but it must be used liberally and with careful placing in order to delay a resolute advance.

The war balloon received a service test at Santiago, and proved of some use. General Shafter says in his report that "a few hundred yards before reaching the San Juan, the road forks, a fact that was discovered by Lieutenant-Colonel Derby of my staff, who had approached well to the front in a war balloon." This important information led to Sumner's moving along the right hand road, while Kent was able to use the road to the left. But a serious offset was that, as the balloon moved along the Aguadoras river, it disclosed our line of advance to the enemy, who poured in a destructive fire along the path thus indicated. Again, when it moved across our front it attracted fire to our lines, so that when at last it was disabled and came down there was general relief. The evidence is abundant that it indicated the positions of our troops when otherwise the thick undergrowth might have concealed them. Hereafter, therefore, it will be necessary to adopt methods of using war balloons so that they will not disclose to the enemy more than to us.

Smokeless powder completely established itself in the Santiago campaign. The reports all show how much it aided the Spaniards in concealing their positions. It is absolutely certain that hereafter both for the navy and the army smokeless powder will be supplied.

As to the exact relative merits of the Mauser and the Krag Jorgensen rifles we must await the detailed reports. It seems certain, however, that the new small calibre arms are "merciful," in the sense of allowing a large proportion of the wounded to recover rapidly, although, of course the influence of antiseptic appliances and other improvements in modern surgery must not be forgotten.

There is good testimony that the field dynamite gun used at Santiago was very effective. The Cubans had long used such weapons, but they were novel to our troops in actual service.

That the new light uniforms for the troops commended themselves is clear, and what was learned in regard to clothing will be of use for our permanent garrisons in the Antilles and the Philippines. As to transports, General Shafter pointed out that they should be fitted with hammocks instead of bunks, as the former give more ventilation, can be removed during the day, and diminish the danger from fire. Dr. Castillo, the well known Cuban, holds that troops serving in the tropics ought to sleep in hammocks, especially during the rainy season.

In short, although our land operations in the war proved briefer than had been looked for, they taught us much, and all that we learned will come in good play hereafter.

Heard and Seen.

The returned soldier is getting to be a common sight on the streets of Lima. But, notwithstanding the fact that many of the boys are allowed to come home on furloughs or by discharge, they are always welcomed with great heartiness and there is nothing too good in the old town for them. The moment a returned soldier appears on the streets he is surrounded at every point by admiring friends and he has to tell his story. The crowd which surrounds him instantly resolves itself into a war board of investigation and attempts to find out how badly he was treated, whether in camp or in the field. A thousand different questions are put to the returned soldier, some of them of the most ridiculous order, but he is usually a patient being and laughs them off. Those who have come back here are usually very reticent about telling of their misfortunes or ill treatment while in the service. The most of them did not expect an every day picnic when they marched away to the front. These were not disappointed. It should be remembered also that even if there was gross mismanagement in high official circles not many private soldiers were made acquainted with the facts. They only know how they were treated and are slow about giving up even these little facts, for there are things which a soldier must not tell while in the service. Just wait until they get their discharges.

At last a sure cure for rheumatism has been discovered. It was divulged one day this week by an Irish friend. He put it in this way: "I'll tell ye, there is but wan sure cure. Go right out to the cimitery, have yer friends dig a grave for yez, lay down and die and have thim put yez in it and cover ye up. Thin yer done with rheumatiz!" This is encouraging news to the rheumatic.

To the Ladies of Lima.

Should my representative call on you, kindly give him a hearing, as he will have something of interest to explain.

tf VANDEGRIFT, Photographer.

Street Fair, Fort Wayne Indiana.

For the above event the Pennsylvania company will sell excursion tickets at one fare for the round trip. Tickets sold October 4 to 7 inclusive. Return limit, October 8th. 7t4

COLUMBUS, O., March 24, 1898.
LINCOLN MEDICINE CO., Columbus, O.:
Gentlemen:—I have suffered with Catarrh since 1880 and have expended over $100 for different remedies. I have taken offensive scabs from my nose an inch in length, and half the size of my finger. I have used one-half jar of Lincoln's Catarrh Balm and one bottle of Lincoln's Constitutional Catarrh Cure. I can now breathe naturally. The scabs in my nose have disappeared and I feel better than I have for years. I have received more benefit from Lincoln's Constitutional Catarrh Cure and Lincoln's Catarrh Balm, than from all other medicines combined.
C. F. SCHUMACKER,
219 Neil Avenue, Columbus.
For sale at Vortkamp's, Melville's and Ashton's drug stores. tf

Good Chance to Visit the East

At low fare. Persons going to Pittsburg over the Pennsylvania Lines on cheap tickets to be sold via that route October 8th to 13th inclusive, account Knights Templar Conclave will have the privilege of buying low rate excursion tickets from Pittsburg to points in Ohio and Pennsylvania, and to Baltimore and Washington, over the Pennsylvania route, by depositing excursion tickets with joint agent after reaching Pittsburg. Full and particular information furnished in reply to inquiries addressed to nearest Pennsylvania line ticket agent, or to C. L. Kimball, assistant general passenger agent, Cleveland, O.

RAILROADS.

More About Senator Brice's Railroad in China—Chief Engineer of the Company Sails

October Tenth to Start to Work on the Road—The Latest Happenings in the Railroad World.

A dispatch from Seattle, Wash., reads: A. W. Bash, general agent of the American-Chinese Development Company, sails on October 10 with W. Barclay Parsons, chief engineer of the company, for China, to start work on one of the greatest railroads to be built in China. The company, headed by ex-Senator Calvin S. Brice, has obtained a concession to build a railroad from Hankow to Canton and the sea opposite Hong Kong, traversing one of the richest districts of the empire. The company is capitalized at $40,000,000.

NOTES.

Probably the lonesomest man in the city is engineer M. C. Tyler. His wife is visiting in St. Paul, Minn.

The annual inspection of the Pennsylvania lines west of Pittsburg will begin about October fifteenth.

Lima is one of the best railroad centers in the country. Mr. Faurot's C., L. & M., the seventh road, is now building.

A. J. Baudy, recently chief clerk in superintendent Floeter's office, has taken a similar position in the D. T. & M. passenger office at Toledo.

Charles B. Moore, the C., H. & D. brakeman who had his left foot crushed in an accident at Hamilton yesterday, is 29 years old and married. He has been removed to his home in Dayton.

Col. W. C. Brown, of Fostoria; C. N. Nelson, of New York; C. A. Merrill, of Minneapolis, and Hon. C. N. Haskell, of the Detroit & Lima Northern railroad, were here yesterday in consultation with W. B. Richie.

The entrance of the D. & L. N. into Logan county is to be the means of the discontinuance of the Star stage lines which have carried passengers and mail over the hills to inland towns for the past half century. The new order goes into effect October 10th.

C. O. Diehl is here visiting his parents, at No. 704 South Pine street. Mr. Diehl, for the past year, has been breaking on the Pittsburg & Western railroad, and recently had his arm severely injured in a wreck. His train jumped the track and he was thrown beneath an overturned gondola car.

Findlay Republican: Brakeman B. O. Butts has resumed his position on the passenger run of the C. H. & D. after having been confined to his home for several weeks with malarial fever. Brakeman Charles Hyher, who has had Mr. Butts' place during his absence, has returned to his home in Lima.

Minneapolis, Minn., Oct. 8.—Ex-Senator Washburn, who spent some time in China as the representative of the Brice Railroad Syndicate, confirms the Seattle dispatch as to the Hankow-Canton line, and adds that a tentative agreement has been signed by the Chinese minister in Washington which indicates progress towards a binding contract. He points out the possible political influence of such a line, since it originates at Hankow, close to the Russian sphere of influence, traverses the rich section where English influence is paramount and reaches Canton on the northern boundary of the French sphere.

You can get Peaches at Watson's.

You are seldom disappointed when you present your tickets at the Lima Tea Co. You find something there for you—something useful, something that amounts to something. We ask the public to compare the quality of our goods with those they buy elsewhere. 66tf

DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve has the largest sale of any Salve in the world. This fact and its merits have led dishonest people to attempt to counterfeit it. Look out for the man who attempts to deceive you when you call for DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve, the great pile cure. H. F. Vortkamp, northeast corner North and Main.

Fair Excursions.

Tri-county fair excursions via Pennsylvania Lines, Oct. 4th to 7th, inclusive. Low rate excursion tickets will be sold to Ada, Ohio, from Van Wert, Crestline and intermediate ticket stations; return tickets good Saturday, Oct. 8th. tf

Pennsylvania Lines Excursions

To Pittsburg for Knights Templar Conclave. Excursion tickets to Pittsburg account Knights Templar Triennial Conclave will be sold October 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th and 13th via Pennsylvania Lines. For special information inquire of nearest Pennsylvania Lines Ticket Agent, or address, C. L. Kimball, Ass't General Passenger Agent, Cleveland, O. tf

You invite disappointment when you experiment. DeWitt's Little Early Risers are pleasant, easy, though little Pills. They cure constipation and sick headache just as sure as you take them. H. F. Vortkamp, northeast corner Main and North. tf

Don't fail to read the want ads. in THE NEWS. You will find something there of interest to you. tf

FANCY TID-BITS.

Fish are plentiful.

Business rather dull.

This is Indian summer.

Council met last night.

It is not lawful now to kill wild duck.

Wheat looks nice. Recent rain was a great help.

Potatoes are being marketed for 45 cents a bushel.

The pumpkin crop is about the ordinary this year.

The Lima Machine Works are running on full time.

The equinoctial storms arrived pretty regularly last week.

Corn cutting is almost to an end and the farmer is jubilant.

When a woman loves a fellow she tries to make him believe she does not.

The Thanksgiving turkey will soon be "taxed" to take his place at the table.

There is more work in the care of a garden than there is in taking care of twins.

An exchange says an Indiana girl eloped barefooted. This caps the climax.

Pumpkin pie is a favorite with everybody just now except the printer. Type "pi" is his usual mess.

The run of hickory nutting will not be indulged in very extensively this fall. The crop is very small.

Some horrid man suggested last night when he saw a girl on the street with a belt made to represent the stars and stripes that she evidently thought the "boys would rally 'round the flag."

Last year hunters thought they never saw so many quail, but when the season opens this fall they will find that the 1898 crop is much larger. Quail can be found in every field and on every fence.

Joseph Bletzacker, Merchant Tailor, rooms 8 and 9 Satterthwaite block, for your Fall Suit or Trousers. tf

Truth wears well. People have learned that DeWitt's Little Early Risers are reliable little pills for regulating the bowels, curing constipation and sick headache. They don't gripe. H. F. Vortkamp, northeast corner North and Main.

C., H. & D. EXCURSIONS.

Homeseekers to the south and west—On Oct 4 and 13, Nov. 1 and 15. Only one fare, plus $2, for the round trip.

Omaha and return—Only $32.10 on Oct. 4. This includes your meals and berth enroute and three days at Omaha and one day at Chicago.

Hamilton and return—Oct. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, only $3.15 for the round trip.

Kansas City and return—The C., H. & D. Ry. will sell round trip tickets on Oct. 3, 4, 10, 11, 17, 18, 24 and 25, only $21.30 for the round trip.

Pittsburg and return—On Oct. 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13 the C., H. & D. Ry. will sell round trip tickets at one fare.

Omaha and return—On Oct. 3, 4, 10, 11, 17, 18, 24 and 25 the C., H. & D. Ry. will sell round trip tickets at $23.

Columbus and return—Oct. 17, 18, 19, only $2.00 for the round trip.

Omaha and return—Every day until Oct. 15th the C., H. & D. Ry. will sell round trip tickets at $30.50.

Kansas City, Mo., and return—Every day until Oct. 15th the C., H. & D. Ry. will sell round trip tickets at $27.50.

Toledo every Sunday via C., H. & D., only $1 for the round trip.

Tourist tickets on sale every day to the north, east and west at very low rates.

WANTS

All notices inserted in this column must be paid for in advance. Twenty-five cents is charged for one insertion and 35c. for three insertions.

FOR RENT, SOON—BARN—The barn now occupied by Grosjean, on Union street. Good for feed or livery barn. Enquire of E. W. Jackson. tf

FOR RENT—ROOM—Good room for any kind of business; rent cheap; location good. Inquire or address H, NEWS office. tf

SOMEBODY SAID

In explanation of the rather incredible tale that George Washington once threw a silver dollar across the Potomac, that "a dollar would go a great deal farther in those days than now."

That may be true in some cases but not at this shop. There never was a time when a dollar would go so far toward having a thoroughly reliable suit made as it will now and here.

SHERMAN WERNER & CO.,
308 North Main St.

ARE YOU GOING ON A TRIP ANYWHERE?

. . . IF SO, READ THIS! . .

. . . O'CONNOR & SONS . . .

Are agents for the Traveler's Accident Insurance Co., the largest in the world. They issue accident tickets covering $3,000 in case of death by accident; $15.00 weekly indemnity for 52 weeks. Tickets issued from one day to one month. Call them up and purchase a ticket before you start. Both 'Phones 72. Office, Rooms 2, 3 and 4 O'Connor Block, North Main street, Lima, O.

ACCIDENTS WILL HAPPEN. MORAL---INSURE IN THE TRAVELERS.

STRONG AGAIN! WHEN IN DOUBT, TRY Sex-ine Pills

They have stood the test of years, and have cured thousands of cases of Nervous Diseases, such as Debility, Dizziness, Sleeplessness and Varicocele, Atrophy, &c. They clear the brain, strengthen the circulation, make digestion perfect, and impart a healthy vigor to the whole being. All drains and losses are checked *permanently*. Unless patients are properly cured, their condition often worries them into Insanity, Consumption or Death. Mailed sealed. Price $1 per box, 6 boxes, with iron-clad legal guarantee to cure or refund the money, $5.00. Send for free book. Address, PEAL MEDICINE CO., Cleveland, O.

Wm. M. Melville, south-west corner Main and High streets.

FIRST CLASS MATERIALS. FIRST CLASS PRICES.

No shoddy "Cheap John" work with us. Only First-Class Workmen and First-Class Work. Asphalt Gravel Roofing only $5 per square. Also Slate, Tin, Steel, Paper and Galvanized Roofing.

CORRUGATED IRON A SPECIALTY.

Spouting on short notice.

W. A. SMITH, 200 S. Main St.

NO GAS, NO PAIN.

Teeth extracted without pain. Vitalized Air or Gas given if desired.

DR. McINDOE,
Cincinnati Block. Both 'Phones.

MITCHELL'S ART STUDIO,
230 North Main Street.
SIX FINE PHOTOS 50 CENTS.
Cheapest place in the city for photograph work of all kinds. Give me a call.

TODD BROTHER'S
NEW MACHINE SHOPS.
We do a general line of repairing of all kinds. Pipe cutting a specialty. We have the only machine in Lima that can cut pipe from 2½ to 8 inches. Prices reasonable. Work satisfactory. When you want anything in our line give us a call.
119 S. CENTRAL AVENUE.

$125 REWARD!

Catarrah is a local and constitutional disease. Lincoln's Constitutional Catarrh Cure (a tonic and blood purifier, price, 75 cts.) and Lincoln's Catarrh Balm (price, 50 cts.) contains no mercury or cocaine, used in connection are constitutional and local remedies. The above amount is offered if they fail to cure. For sale by Vortkamp, Melville and Ashton.

When You Want a Cab See
J. C. MUSSER.
The Elizabeth St. Livery, Hack and Transfer man. He has the finest turn-outs in the city. All kinds of rigs for light and heavy livery. Rigs the best. Prices the lowest. Both 'phones 46. Give us a call. See us for Cabs.

Dr. A. W. Kahle, 703 West Spring St. Bell 'Phone 146, Lima 'Phone 199.
Dr. R. D. Kahle, 807 West North St. Lima 'Phone 55.
DRS. KAHLE & KAHLE,
Harper Block, cor Main and North Street. Lima Telephone 104. Lima, Ohio.

Metropolitan Barber Shop and Bath Rooms . . . .
. . . . BEST IN THE CITY.
CHILDREN CALLED FOR AND DELIVERED
To any part of the City Free of Charge.
MACK DIXON, Prop. Opp. Bornet House and Court House.

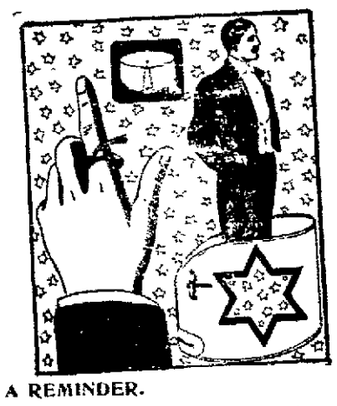
LAMISON & THRIFT, ATTORNEYS
And Counsellors-at-Law. Rooms 21, 22 and 23 Metropolitan Block. Both 'phones. Loans negotiated. Notary in office. jun17-1yr

Steam and Hot Water Heting
Planing and gas fitting, Sinks, cistern pumps, lawn hose, hose reels and hose nozzles. Also agent for the Cleveland beer pumps and all beer pump supplies. Incandescent gas lamps 75c, complete.
J. M. McVEY,
119 E Hight Street.

Columbia Restaurant and . . . Lunch Room.
Single meals 15 cents.
Meal tickets, 21 meals $2.75.
We serve the best meal in the city. Give us a call.
FRANK SCHLUPP, Prop.
69 PUBLIC SQUARE

MONEY TO LOAN
In sums of $100.00 and upward on long time, improved city and farm property, at low rate of interest. Building loans made. Loans can be made upon the monthly plan if desired. No delay. See us before leaving your applicat on elsewhere.
R. W. WALLACE & CO.
ROOM 6 HOLMES BLOCK. - LIMA, O.

E. H. DORSEY,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
FLOUR AND FEED.
—Our Motto—Small Profits and—Quick Sales.
No. 98 South Main St. New 'Phone 457.



A REMINDER.

This is just to remind you that you haven't yet given us a chance to show you what we know about the laundry business.

All we ask is an opportunity to show you that we can give you more satisfactory service than you ever had, and save money for you at the same time.

Don't you think we ought to have the chance?

Enterprise Steam Laundry,
EAST MARKET ST.

LUNG Trouble

Lung troubles, such as pleurisy or acute inflammation of the lungs, should be carefully treated to avoid serious consequences. These affections are quickly overcome by the prompt use of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, a wonderful remedy, which always gives relief, eases coughing, allays all inflammation, and by its healing influence soon effects a thorough cure.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup

Cures all Lung and Throat Trouble. Doses are small and pleasant to take. Doctors recommend it. Price 25 cts. At all druggists.

WM. HOHL,
SALOON AND RESTAURANT.
Boarding by the day or week. The best place in the city to get a jug filled. Have the finest line and most complete assortment of whiskies in Lima. Good accommodations for travelers at reasonable rates.
613 South Main Street, Lima, O.

PHILLIP ALBERT,
Ladies' Hair Dressing, Shampooing and Manicuring room. Face steaming and massaging a specialty.
Room 9 Holmes Block, N. Main St.
He does all kinds of fine hair work and invites all to call and see him. Chiropodist specialist. Special attention given to the treatment of the scalp and hair. Switches, $1.50 up. Wave and Bangs $1.50 up.

CHIROPODIST.
Facial Massage, Scalp Treatment Manicuring.
Ingrowing toe nails cured, corns and bunions removed without pain. All work guaranteed. Prices reasonable. Will call at residence if desired.
Office hours from 9 until 6
North West corner of Spring and Elizabeth Streets.

W. A. SMITH,
Slate and Tin and Steel Roofing.
Asphalt gravel roofing. All kinds of spouting and tin work promptly attended to. Corrugated iron roofing a specialty.
200 South Main St. New Phone 309

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

CLOSED.

tenberg Synodical Convention ht to a Successful Finale Last at the Spring Street Lutheran h.

l Meetings Have Been Among the t Ever Yet Held and Words of Praise ten for Lima for the Hospitality Ex- o Visiting Ministers—Shelby Will be t Meeting Place.

Vittenberg Synod, which has annual session in the city for few days, closed last night, e of the most successful synod- rentions in the history of the

neeting last evening was large- ded and several interesting ad- were made.

ession yesterday afternoon was order by the president.

emainder of the five delegates eneral convention next May ected. They were:

al delegates: Rev. I. J. Mil- L. Wiles, D. D., S. E. Greena- rof. L. F. Breckenridge, D. D., Dornblaser.

al alternates—Revs. F. L. Sig- M. J. Firey, D. D., F. B. Hei- H. Culler, S. S. Adams.

lelegates—Judge J. F. Burket, Culler, Major Edw. Vallrath, C. Zimmerman, J. S. Van

lternates—S. S. Shafer, J. K. , Henry Wentz, Hon. C. N. r, A. D. Goble.

following resolution was adopt- nimously:

ereas, The liquor traffic is be- more and more aggressive and t from day to day, and

reas, There is no leading po- organization upon which de- ce can be placed for repressive ion;

solved, That this Synod renew test against this soul destroying ss:

solved, That this Synod recom- our ministry and laity to persist ompromising opposition to it; at we commend the Ohio Anti- League to the confidence and al support of our people.

solved, That the thanks of this be hereby tendered to Bro. I. er, pastor loci, and to the mem- nd friends of his church, for hospitality in so royally enter- Synod.

so to the choir for the excellent furnished during the sessions of

so to the press, which have so ly offered their columns."

meeting then adjourned until g, when the Synod again ad- d to meet at Shelby one year

During the Synodical conven- f Wittenberg College here, hun- of ministers have flocked to the The best of hospitality has been led and all are a unit in express- eir praise for Lima.

TRIAL

ptain Frank Bell, at Camp Po- l, Finished Yesterday Afternoon.

rdict Has Not Yet Been Made Public— Was Defended by Sergeant Hughes— Ohio Boys Die.

ispatch from Knoxville reads:

trial of Captain Bell, of the d Ohio, was concluded Monday oon, but the verdict has not yet published. The only witnesses e defense were Bell himself, Ma- V. Kantyman and Lieutenant n. Bell was defended by Ser- Hughes, of his company.

ee Ohio boys have died at the di- hospital of fever during the 24 hours. They are Privates Draessler, Company A. Sixth ment, Toledo; Jacob Fisher, Com- D, Second Regiment. Van Wert, Villiam Dienhart, Company I, d Regiment, Roundhead.

igh wind prevailed in this vicin- l day Monday and numerous tents blown down, but no damage was

Lieutenant James Aid, of the of General Rosser, was thrown his horse last night and seriously ed. He was taken to the Second hospital.

re of Ointments for Catarrh that Contain Mercury.

rcury will surely destroy the sense of and completely derange the whole when entering it through the mu- urfaces. Such articles should never ed except on prescriptions from repu- physicians, as the damage they will do fold to the good you can possibly de- om them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, man- ured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., ins no mercury, and is taken inter- acting directly upon the blood and s surfaces of the system. In buying Catarrh Cure be sure you get the ne. It is taken internally, and made edo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Tes- tials free.

nouncements have been ordered

Omdurman to Ghedaref, where force under Col. Parsons has re- d another Dervish attack with t loss. There is no news from oda, but in all probability Maj. hand will shortly evacuate his ion there.

ile Michael Thompson, a half- d young man, was chasing his er about the dining room at his in Mahanoy Plane, Pa., Sunday noon, his brother Thomas seized tgun and shot Michael, instantly g him. Thomas has surrendered e authorities.

AN EVENING WEDDING.

Miss Grace Bethards Will Wed a Lima Gentleman.

Toledo Commercial: There will be a pretty wedding solemnized at the parsonage of St. John's M. E. Church on Wednesday evening at 8:30 o'clock, when the bride will be Miss Grace Bethards, and the Mr. Charles East, of Lima. Rev. J. H. Bethards, father of the bride, will perform the pretty ceremony, following which there will be a reception for the family and several invited friends.

Miss Bethards is a young lady of charming personality, and Mr. East, who for several years has held the position of cashier for the Ohio National bank at Lima, is to be congratulated on winning such a bride. Mr. and Mrs. East will leave later in the evening for a trip in the east and on their return will take up their residence in Lima at 216 North Baxter street.

DISMISSED

The Case of Lizzie Nicholson, in Which it Was Said She Was Cruelly Treated By Her Adopted Parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Bonebrake.

Judge Robb, After Due Deliberation, Decided to Dismiss the Case—Girl Testified For Her Adopted Parents—A Divorce Granted and One Asked For—News About the Temple of Justice.

Judge Robb heard to-day the case of Frank Stepleton against John Bonebrake to obtain possession of Lizzie Nicholson, of whom exclusive mention was made in THE NEWS yesterday. The girl, as was anticipated, testified that she was not cruelly treated, and after due deliberation, Judge Robb dismissed the case.

PRISONERS RELEASED.

Last evening William Haley was released from the county jail on $100 bail. Haley was arrested on the charge of assaulting James Place.

Edward Mullen, of Findlay, who was brought here to testify in the Quaintance bigamy case, was released on his own recognizance.

DIVORCE PROCEEDINGS.

Silas Cordell wants a divorce from his wife, Nancy Cordell. This is the result of his wife having been pulled for running a house of ill fame some time ago. He avers she is guilty of unfaithfulness and conduct not becoming a wife.

DIVORCE GRANTED.

Judge Robb yesterday granted a divorce to Ada Sisson from George Sisson. The defendant failed to materialize and the plaintiff was given a decree on the finding of extreme cruelty and neglect.

MARRIAGE LICENSES

Clem L. Cunningham and Sarah E. Loy.

Charles H. East and Lila Grace Bethards.

PROBATE MATTERS.

H. S. Searfoss was appointed executor of the estate of Harrison Hays, deceased.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

John W. Leyda to Rosa A. Hall, inlot 1462 in Standiford's addition, $115.

Levi N. Neuenschwander and wife to Isaac Whisler, inlot 378 in Bluffton, $700.

NOTES.

The commissioners ordered a reapportionment in the Neely ditch case, Spencer township.

Things about the court house are very dull.

The commissioners were in session to-day.

DELIGHTFUL AFFAIR

Was the Ball Last Night at Wheeler Hall—Season of Terpsichore Will Soon Be Here.

Sweetest strains of music filled the air last evening at the Wheeler hall, and tripping so lightly along were the bright and happy young misses and their gentlemen escorts. 'Twas a fair picture to see the pretty young ladies dressed in dainty fabrics, and the young gentlemen so neatly attired. The latter were soon aware that their collars had seen better weather. Although the girls are very shy, they approached the boys with "May I see your program?" and the ladies had their choice of partners.

At nine the dancing began with a grand march, followed by waltzes, two-steps, redowa and waltz circle. F. C. Goodrich, of Troy, was a guest.

It was past the midnight hour when good night was said. The young ladies were all very proud of the grand success of the affair for which they were thanked again and again by the gentlemen.

The season of terpsichore will soon begin and many interesting events are booked.

One Minute Cough Cure surprises people by its quick cures and children may take it in large quantities without the least danger. It has won for itself the best reputation of any preparation used to-day for colds, croup, tickling in the throat or obstinate coughs. H. F. Vortkamp, northeast corner North and Main.

JURY TRIALS.

They are Much in Evidence Since the Acquital of Dora Swain and Nearly all Unfortunate Depravits Think They Can be as Lucky as She.

The Trial of Mrs. Kate Lipfert To-day a Hummer—Even the Sky Grieves for Her, and the Evidence in the Case Occupied the Attention of the Court Almost the Entire Day—City Officials Busy.

Since the acquittal of Dora Swain by a jury, charged with running a house of depravity, every disreputable woman, with possibly one or two exceptions, who has been raided by Lima's blue coats, has sought a trial before a jury. As a result the city officials are kept pretty busy.

Kate Lipfert, who it will be remembered was pulled in the double raid of last Wednesday night, thinking that she could be acquitted in the aforementioned manner as was her singe-winged sister of shame, the lovely prison fairy, had her attorney make a motion for a jury trial and was successful.

It will be remembered that on Wednesday night the police started the ball of reform to rolling and every bad place in its path suffered. As it happened there were only two bawdy houses in the course and they were the Boop house at the corner of North street and Central avenue, and the Wayne hotel. At the former the mistress Mrs. Henrietta Boop, and two girls, May Berry and Geralyne Harding, were unceremoniously aroused and made to put up the necessary for their appearance in court. From the Boop house the ball took an Amos Rucie curve and went with the rapidity of a Mauser toward the Wayne hotel, which bears the reputation of being an assignation house of the worst possible sort. The collision was awful. The madame, Kate Lipfert, was almost frightened into hysterics, but soon recovered to produce $50 for her appearance. At the time she said that her feet were so sore she could not possibly walk to the police station, and deposited the $50 with Lieut. Burns to keep from accomplishing the feat. Thursday morning Mrs. Boop and her girls, together with the creature of sore-footed fame, appeared before His Honor. All pleaded guilty and were heavily fined, except Mrs. Lipfert, who said she was not guilty. The jury trial resulted. Her trial was set for to-day and this morning it commenced, and even the heavens rained tears of pity due to the occasion.

When Kate made her way into the presence of the court it was evident that her pedal extremities still hurt her, but she was able to walk. The evidence in the case was long and tedious and occupied the whole of the forenoon and a part of this afternoon. Finally, however, it was all finished and the attorney for the defendant made his plea, followed immediately by the adjournment of the jury.

At the time of going to press the jury was still out. It is almost certain, however, that she will be found guilty.

FOR SELLING AFTER CLOSING HOURS.

Mayor Prophet fo-day filed an affidavit against Charles Ackerman for selling intoxicating liquors after closing hours. Mr. Ackerman is the well-known proprietor of the Elk.

You can get Peaches at Watson's.

GOOD!

Eastern Oil Was Advanced Two Cents This Morning and the Western Product One Cent.

Dollar Oil is Predicted and Here's Hoping the Prediction Will Prove True.

Oil up.

May the price go higher.

The oil market took a turn for the better this morning. The advance amounted to two cents per barrel in the east and one cent in the west. Cause unknown.

The quotations are as follows:

Pennsylvania,	$1.07
South Lima,	69
Indiana	69
North Lima,	74

Oil City, Oct. 3.—Credit balances $1.05; certificates closed offered at $1.05 1-2; sales 8,000 bbls; shipments 148,121 bbls; runs 71,676 bbls.

INDIANA GAS.

There is still an abundance of natural gas in Madison county. This fact was demonstrated Tuesday when an immense gusher was opened at Markleville. The well is one of those old time roarers that send forth gas with an almost deafening roar that can be heard for miles. The gauge was placed on this well after the drillers quit their work and it showed rock pressure of 308 pounds.—Anderson Herald.

NOTES.

No. 2 on the Doc Hover farm, Shawnee township, drilled in last Friday, has made several flows.

The Ohio Oil Company are setting the stakes for their No. 13 on the Alva Breese farm, in Shawnee township.

Two new wells, drilled by the Devonian Oil Company two miles northeast of Elida, are showing for good producers.

Joseph Brownyar, the veteran oil man, returned yesterday from the northern lakes, where he spent the summer on account of ill health.

The Allen county field is attracting considerable attention abroad just now. Mr. Clugston, of Toledo, representing the Sun Oil Company, is in the city and will drill a well on the Ditzler, just east of the Ebbing farm.

NEGLECTED

To Pay Their Fines Did Frankie McConahey and Cecil Rhodes, and the Mayor Issues Executions For Them to Appear Before Him.

Cecil is Placed in Jail, But Frankie Appears Later and Both Depravits Are Allowed to Go—Sargeant Wingate's Catch—News of the Criminal Courts.

Late yesterday afternoon police court was visited by Frankie McConahey and Cecil Rhodes. Their visit was not through courtesy, but because of executions being issued by Mayor Prophet for them to tender him with a call at once. It is needless to state that they complied with the mayor's mandate.

As is well known these women were arrested in the raid on the Green House about three weeks ago. Frankie was proprietress of the house, and when the police raided it McConahey and Cecil were the only ones found in it. They were found guilty, Frankie being fined $75 and costs, and Cecil $20 and costs. In order to give them a show to raise the amount they were allowed to go for the time being, but it seems they were unable to do so and Mayor Prophet accordingly issued the executions for them.

The first to appear was Cecil. She said she could not pay and was locked up. Later Frankie came and arrangements were made whereby both of the women were allowed to go.

SERGEANT WINGATE'S CATCH.

Last evening Sargeant Wingate nabbed Joe Moss, wanted for petit larceny at Mt. Vernon, and locked him up to await the arrival of an officer from Mt. Vernon to-day. Yesterday afternoon the authorities here received a telegram from the officials at Mt. Vernon requesting the arrest of Moss, who is well known here and until a month ago had been working as a cook for the Smith Hotel.

SQUIRE MOWEN LEARNS SOMETHING.

There was a lively scrap in 'Squire Mowen's court yesterday afternoon. Pauline Kemper sued Belle Spyker for $4.90; the price of a dress made by plaintiff for defendant.

The case was heard by Mr. Mowen. The court room was crowded with dressmakers, and it appeared that the city's entire complement of these queens of the shears were in attendance, and all were witnesses. The defendant claimed that the dress did not fit and was not made according to contract. There was a regular discussion of dressmaking, and Justice Mowen, who is a bachelor, it is safe to say, will remain a bachelor still. He found judgment for plaintiff.

An imperial edict issued Tuesday practically rescinds the recent reformatory edicts and orders that Chang Yen-Hwan, the former member of the Chinese foreign office and opponent of Li Hung Chang, be confined until further notice. The edict, however, absolves him from complicity in the alleged plot to assassinate the emperor.

At the afternoon session of the war investigation commission several complaints were read in regard to the method of transporting men from Santiago, the names of the vessels on which it was alleged that abuses had occurred being the Concha, the Seneca, the Breakwater, the Olivette and the City of Washington.

THE MARKETS.

FLOUR—Spring patent, $3.35@3.40; spring fancy, $3.35@3.60; spring family, $3.00@3.20; winter patent, $3.40@3.75; fancy, $3.00@3.25; family, $2.60@2.80 extra, $2.15@2.45; low grade, $1.90@2.10; rye, northwestern, $2.75@2.90; do city, $3.00 per brl.

WHEAT—No. 2 red was nominal at 67c.

CORN—Sales: White ear (switching 55), 31c; No. 2 mixed, track, 31c.

OATS—Sales; No. 3 white, track, 23¾c; do, 23¼c; No. 2 mixed, track, 23c; do, 22¾c.

HOGS—Select shippers', $3.95; select butchers', $3.80@3.90; fair to good packers', $3.40@3.75; fair to good light, $3.50@3.80; common and rough, $2.50@3.25.

CATTLE—Fair to good shippers', $4.65@5.00; good to choice butchers', $4.00@4.40; fair to medium butchers', $3.50@3.65; common, $2.00@100.

SHEEP—Extra yearlings, $4.25@4.50; good to choice, $3.75@4.15; common to fair, $2.75@3.25.

LAMBS—Extras, $5.25@5.50; good to choice, $4.75@5.25; common to fair, $3.75@4.50.

VEAL CALVES—Fair to good light, $6.50@7.50; common and large, $4.50@5.50.

CHICAGO, Oct. 3.

WHEAT—October, 63¼c; December, 62⅝@62¾c; May, 63⅞c.

CORN—October, 28⅝c; December, 29⅛@29⅜c; May, 31⅝@31¾c.

BARLEY—Cash, 32@44c.

RYE—October, 44½c; December, 42½c; May, 43½c

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 3.

CATTLE—Extra, $5.30@5.50; prime, $5.10@5.20; good, $5.05@5.10; tidy, $4.60@4.75; fair, $4.00@4.50; common, $3.40@3.75; common to good fat oxen, $2.50@4.30; do bulls and cows, $2.00@3.90; heifers, $3.50@4.60; fresh cows and springers, $18.00@50.00.

HOGS—Prime heavy hogs, $3.90@4.00; prime medium weights, $4.00@4.05; best heavy Yorkers, $3.95@4.00; common to fair Yorkers, $3.85@3.90; good pigs, $3.60@3.70; skips and common pigs, $2.00@3.00; grassers; $3.75@3.85; good coughs, $3.25@3.40; stags, $2.50@3.00.

SHEEP—Prime wethers, native, $4.40@4.50; good wethers, $4.25@4.35; fair mixed ewes and wethers, $3.85@4.10; common, $3.00@3.50; culls, $1.00@2.00; choice to extra spring lambs, $5.50@5.60; good to choice lambs, $5.10@5.40; coarse fat bucky to good lots, $4.75@5.00; culls to fair lambs, $3.00@4.25.

VEAL CALVES—$5.00@4.75; heavy and thin calves, $3.50@4.50.

ABBREVIATED TELEGRAMS.

The czar has left by the Crimean route for Copenhagen to attend the funeral of the queen of Denmark.

Madame Carnot, widow of President Carnot, who was assassinated by an Italian anarchist at Lyons, France, on June 24, 1894, is dead at the Chateau de Presle.

The national assembly at Malolos, at a recent sitting, voted Aguinaldo a civil list of $75,000, but Aguinaldo declined to receive anything until the army should have been paid.

A sanitary board with an American at its head has been established in Manila. A corps of physicians are superintending sanitary work in all the districts of the city and vicinity.

The members of the United States peace commission passed a quiet first Sunday in Paris Sunday, some of them attending church. Gen. Merritt is expected to arrive here Monday forenoon.

Judge Henry C. Smith, of Helena, Mont., has declined the silver republican nomination for associate justice of the supreme court. What action the party will take is not yet known.

The life-saving station at Sandy Hook, N. J., reports a schooner ashore near the point. The vessel is the schooner Stephen Bennett, Capt. Glass, from Philadelphia for Portsmouth.

Land for Park Purposes.

The Park Committee of the City Council request that any person owning land suitable for Park Purposes within three miles of the Public Square, shall call upon or address J. R. Hughes, in the Union block. About 160 acres of land will be necessary.

This action is taken merely for the purpose of securing general information as to prices, desirability, etc., in order that the committee may have something tangible to report to the Council. 1t4

LEGAL NOTICE.

Samuel B. Brown, Henry S. Brown, the residence of each of whom is unknown, the unknown heirs of Samuel B. Brown and the unknown heirs of Henry S. Brown, will take notice that on the 24th day of September A. D., 1898, Ellen A. Kephart filed her petition in the common pleas court of Allen county, Ohio, in case No. 6739, against the above named parties for quieting the title of said Ellen A. Kephart in and to inlot number one hundred and ninety (190), and the west half of inlot number one hundred and ninety-seven (197) in the village of Spencerville, Allen county, Ohio, against all claims of said persons therein.

Said parties are required to answer on or before the third day of December, A. D. 1898, or judgment may be taken against them.

ELLEN A. KEPHART.
I. R. Longsworth,
Attorney for Plaintiff.
Saturday, September 24th, 1898. 6w

F. E. NOLAND, DENTIST.

Rooms 1 and 19 O'Connor Block, Second Floor, North Main Street.

-:EUREKA CORNICE WORKS.:-

450 South Main Street.

Gravel Roofing from $3.50 to $7.50 PER SQUARE.

New 'Phone 221.

MONEY TO LOAN

At the Very Lowest Rate of Interest and on Short Notice. We have a large amount of money to loan on long time, in sums of $500 and upwards, on city property and improved farm lands, with privilege of paying part or all at any interest paying day. Persons wishing Cheap Money on Easy Terms will find it will be to their interest to call. City Property, Vacant Lots and Farms for sale on Small Payments.

C. H. FOLSOM,

Real Estate and Loan Broker, Rooms Nos. 2 and 3 Holmes Block, Lima, O.

CRANE & MOSER, Embalmers and Funeral Directors.

Attended by Mrs. Crane a college graduate of embalming. Night calls promptly responded to at our office, 17 Public Square. Both 'Phones 350. Chairs and Tables to rent.

$100,000 TO LOAN.

We have a large amount of Money to Loan on Improved Real Estate (Farm or City) at 5 to 7 per cent. interest. Borrower can pay part or all of principal at any time. Interest stops on amount paid at that date; you pay interest on amount of principal you still have, no more. You are not compelled to pay any stipulated amount on principal monthly. No Building and Loan plan in ours. You will find our terms reasonable. When we tell you we can get you a loan you may depend upon getting it very soon. No delays or disappointments.

OUR MOTTO: "Get our terms and we will get your business." See us.

PHOENIX LOAN CO.,

Room 21 (Third Floor) Opera Block. Take Elevator.

FAMILY WASHING.

Rough Dry at Four Cents a Pound.

All Flat Work Will Be Ironed.

No less than ten pounds will be taken. The Niagara has recently increased its facilities and intends making a specialty of this kind of work.

Ask your neighbors if you want to know the kind of work you get at the Niagara Laundry. We please them all. Prompt, efficient and reliable. Why have the inconvenience of the washing at home when you can have it done so cheap.

THE NIAGARA LAUNDRY,

No. 209 East High Street.

Both Phones No. 2.

FAUROT OPERA HOUSE

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 4.

A Magnificent Production of HAL REID'S BEAUTIFUL PLAY,

"HUMAN.... ....HEARTS."

A great company of players. Scenery for entire production carried.

PRICES—25c, 50c and 75c.

Dr. Burkhart's Vegetable Compound.

Bonafide guarantee to cure all chronic diseases, as kidney and liver, rheumatism, sick and nervous headache, female complaint, indigestion and all constipation of the bowels. Price 25c, 50c and $1.00.

ENTERPRISE DRUG STORE.

237 North Main St.

RHEUMATIC! A Guaranteed Cure for Rheumatism for sale by Hover's and J. N. Cunningham. x191y

JACOB KISSEL

Dealer in Fresh Salt and Smoked Meats, Fish, Poultry and Game in season.

126 W. High St. Both 'Phones No. 192.

$135 REWARD!

For any case of Liver Complaint and Indigestion that Lincoln's Vegetable Liver Medicine fails to Cure. For Sick Headache, Billious Colic, Fever and Ague. Prevents and cures Malarial Fevers, Kidney Diseases and Piles. It gives a beautiful complexion and good health. Price, 25 cts. For sale by Vortkamp, Melville and Ashton.

IF YOU WANT

A new Wheel of the best make. A second hand Wheel at a bargain, or wish to trade your old wheel for new one, then go to

C. N. GLADWELL,

667 South Main Street.

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PROBLEMS BEFORE THE PEACE COMMISSION

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Paris—No treaty of peace has ever been framed—at least none that marked the termination of a great war—which did not require the services of a small army of major and minor diplomats. So with the treaty that is about to be closed between Spain and the United States.

In the first place three languages will be required, French, English and Spanish, with translators for each. The conference will be conducted in French, but when it comes to the technicalities of diplomacy the commissioners will not trust themselves with any language but their own, and so every speech and every document will of necessity appear in Spanish, French and English. This alone means an army of clerks and a troop of printers.

But even the Behring Sea arbitration commission numbered well over a hundred, counting in all the minor officials who in one way or another were necessary to the settlement of the controversy. And that was a lesser dispute, compared to the great problems that will come before the American-Spanish commission.

The Catholic church will have its interests in the colonies to look after, and so an army of clericals is already coming to Paris to see that the church does not suffer the loss of its vast properties.

The juntas of the Philippines, Cuba and Porto Rico will probably all be represented during the sessions, especially the first named, whose struggle for emancipation from Spanish misrule will be most determined.

Counsellors will be there for every interest, to construe or to misconstrue as the occasion may warrant, and so, on the whole, it is fair to presume that the commission will hold its sessions deep into the winter, and possibly into the new year.

The American commissioners are men of rare diplomatic ability. Senator Davis ranking, perhaps, foremost among America's interpreters of international law. Senators Frye and Gray have had long experience on the foreign committee, and the latter only recently resigned from the Behring Sea commission, where his knowledge of international law proved exceedingly valuable. Whitelaw Reid has gained his experience in our foreign diplomatic field, and Secretary Day, with his thorough knowledge of the details leading up to and the data of the war, will be no mean opponent to the wily diplomats of Spain.

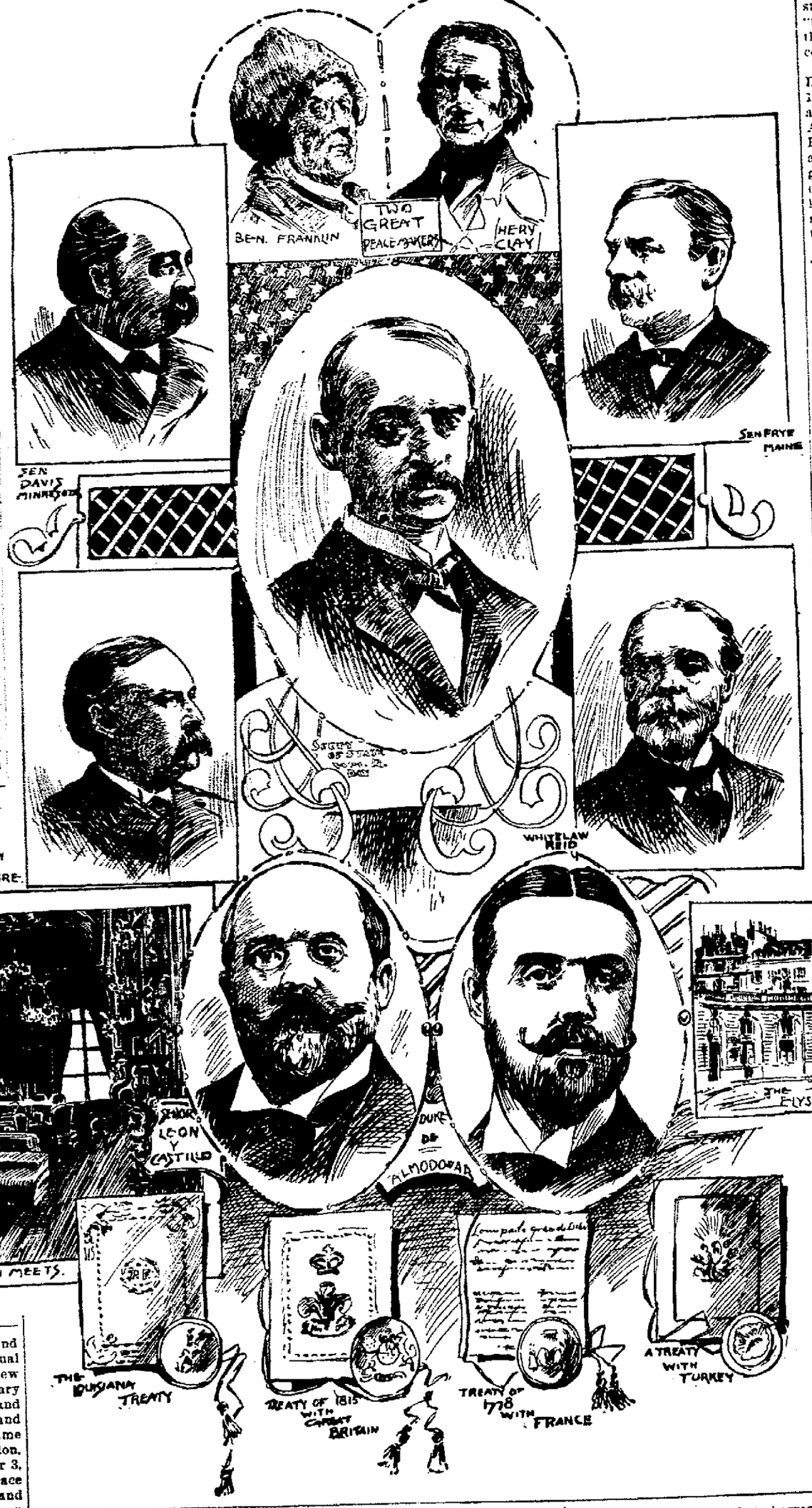
All of this recalls to mind the few treaties which have at various times been made by the United States, and the excellent results which have always inured to this country from the rare diplomatic tact of its commissioners. As a matter of fact, we have in the government archives at Washington but three treaties of peace with foreign nations. The first was that which terminated the war of independence, the second was that which ended the war of 1812, and the last was the treaty with Mexico in 1848. In the latter the diplomat whose talents were applied to the new problems of that period was Nicholas P. Twist, and it is to him we owe the very valuable treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. This was the one signed at Guadalupe in Mexico, on February 2, 1848. The war had been caused by the annexation of Texas in 1845, and the conflicting claims about Texas' southwestern boundary, Texas putting it at the Rio Grande, and Mexico contending it was at the Nueces, a river farther east. At annexation the United States adopted Texas' claim and in maintaining it war was caused. Through its victories in the war the United States made its claim good, and in the treaty of peace the Rio Grande was made the boundary. The treaty also gave New Mexico and California to the United States, and this country paid to Mexico $15,000,000, and assumed, to the extent of $3,250,000, the claims of United States citizens against Mexico.

At Ghent, in 1814, America was also represented by men of deep insight, of sure judgment, and extraordinary diplomatic skill. They were John Quincy Adams, Henry Clay, James A. Bayard, Albert Gallatin and Jonathan Russell, names familiar to every student of American history.

England's representatives were Lord Gambier, Henry Goulburn and William Adams. Aside from the provisions which ended the war between the United States and England, the most important features of the treaty were those which provided commissions to settle the title to islands in the Passamaquoddy Bay and to mark the boundary between British and American territory as far west as the Lake of the Woods.

Notwithstanding the evasions of the treaty of Ghent, the war which it brought to a close accomplished much for the United States. The frequent and brilliant victories of the Americans on the ocean throughout the war gave a prestige to the United States which was of great benefit afterward to the country in her diplomatic dealings with other great nations. The practice of impressment ended forever with the close of that war. The life and death struggle between England and France, which incited England to take sailors from whatever quarters she could get them, closed a few months after the conflict between England and America ended, and with it disappeared all reason for impressment, and the practice never was resumed. England, by act of Parliament in 1870, formally recognized the right of expatriation, and a treaty with the United States on that line was negotiated immediately afterward. The United States' condemnation of paper blockades was indorsed by one of the four principles promulgated in the declaration of Paris in 1856, and has now a world-wide vogue.

The foresight and courage of the American peace commissioners—Benjamin Franklin, John Jay, John Adams and Henry Laurens—and the friendly consideration of the British representatives—Oswald, Fitzherbert and Strachey—brought about the first treaty which gave America independence. The preliminary treaty of peace between America and England was signed on November 30, 1782, at Paris, by the representatives of the two countries in which America's western boundary was fixed at the Mississippi. The extension of the United States domain to the Mississippi was, of course, made possible by the conquests of George Rogers Clark in Indiana and Illinois in the latter part of the war against England. This provision of the treaty and the recognition by England of the independence of the United States were its most important clauses. England retained Canada and Nova Scotia, the navigation of the Mississippi was to be open to the United States and England, and the United States was to have equal privileges with England in the New Foundland fisheries. The preliminary treaty was ratified in England and the United States early in 1783, and a definite treaty covering the same ground and finishing the transaction, was signed also at Paris, September 3, 1783. At about the same time peace treaties were signed by England and the other nations, which had been in war with her—France, Spain and Holland.



PAST INDEMNITIES.

The fact that the United States will ask for no indemnity has convinced Europe of the moderation of America's demands. Turkey would have ruined Greece had the powers not interfered.

Perhaps the most onerous terms ever imposed by a conqueror upon his defeated foe were those to which Germany subjected France in 1871, at the close of the historic conflict that culminated in the capitulation of Paris. They consisted of the cession of the major portion of Alsace and of Lorraine, including the great fortresses of Strasburg and of Metz, and the payment of war indemnity amounting to the colossal sum of $1,000,000,000. The entire civilized world was startled by the magnitude of the sum, and very widespread doubts were expressed as to whether poor France, which was believed to be crushed beyond recovery, would ever be able to pay. But these apprehensions proved to be unfounded, and the billion of dollars was paid with such rapidity and with so little apparent effort that Prince Bismarck and the German authorities, past and present, have never ceased to lament ever since that they did not stipulate for double the amount. This indemnity is worthy of especial notice, for the reason that it greatly exceeded the actual expense to which Germany was put by the war, and was therefore a punitive or "moral and intellectual damage" indemnity, to some extent, such as "Oom" Paul Kruger wanted to collect from England for the Jameson raid. In the war of 1870-'71, the time was twenty-eight weeks from the entrance of German troops into French territory to the surrender of Belfort. The German troops engaged may be taken, for practical purposes, as an even million, the official figures of the active forces being 781,000 at the commencement of the war and 937,000 at its close. The total German losses are placed at 128,000, the killed alone numbering 29,000.

Germany therefore received in cash $35 a week for each man's services, or $8,000 for each man lost; on the whole pretty good pay. But Germany—or Prussia—has a habit that way. Only four years before the war with France she took $41,750,000 from Austria and her allies, beside $3,750,000 requisitioned during the campaign. This war lasted only a month. Prussia had 437,000 men in the field, and lost 11,000. The indemnity gave her $25 a week for each man's services, or $4,250 for each man lost. However, it was an enormously expensive war for Prussia, costing her some $115,000,000, so that the indemnity did not make her balance good.

It is thanks to the intervention of Russia that Japan was prevented from exacting an indemnity of analogous proportions at the close of her war with China. She was forced to content herself with a mere bagatelle of $185,000,000, receiving in addition thereto the island of Formosa and the Pescadores, neither of which had ever been of any use, either financial or political, to China, and which will make necessary the expenditure of much treasure and life before Japan can derive any profit therefrom. The war lasted about nine months and 80,000 troops were engaged on Japan's side. The indemnity paid, therefore, $60 a week for each man.

The conflict which Italy waged with Abyssinia for more than a decade was brought to a conclusion by King Humbert's withdrawal of his claims to suzerainty over the Negus, by the surrender of the major part of Italy's possessions in Africa to Abyssinia and by the payment of an indemnity amounting to about $800,000.

The Turko-Russian war of 1877 came to a close with the treaty of San Stefano, the terms of which were revised in 1878 by the congress of Berlin. They comprised, among other things, the surrender of the sultan's protectorate over Roumania and Servia, the practical abandonment to Austria of Herzegovina and Bosnia, the grant of independence to Bulgaria and of autonomy to Rumelia, the Prince of Bulgaria remaining, however, subject to the suzerainty of the sultan. The treaty likewise provided for the cession of a strip of Turkish territory to Greece, but this clause was never enforced, and finally the Sublime Porte was compelled to pay a war indemnity to Russia amounting to the sum of $160,000,000. Russia demanded a much larger indemnity than that, however. For costs of the war she demanded $450,000,000, and for losses to Russian subjects and Russian commerce $251,000,000, a total of $701,000,000. The indemnity finally awarded to her in cash and land, amounts to $6.25 a week for each soldier engaged in the war.

Great Britain has received two indemnities of considerable amount from China. The first was one of $20,000,000 altogether, but part of it went to compensate merchants for opium delivered up to the Chinese government, and the portion specifically claimed on account of the expenses of the expedition just equalled the vote of credit. The second indemnity, of 1860, was about $10,000,000, or less than one-third of the vote of credit for the war. The settlement of Canada's claim for indemnity for the Fenian raids from this country is noteworthy. By the first raid Canada lost six men killed and thirty-one wounded; she had to call 20,000 volunteers to arms; she had to guard the frontier with 17,000 regulars and volunteers, as well as several gunboats on the rivers and lakes. Her farmers lost heavily, as the raid occurred at a busy time of the year; and she had to pay away a lot of money in pensions and gratuities. Yet the United States did not pay a farthing compensation! When Canada pressed the matter on the home government she was assured that it was not worth while making a claim, as "the amount of compensation would be so small." And, finally, the matter was arranged by the English government guaranteeing a Canadian loan of $18,000,000, "on the understanding," wrote Lord Kimberley, "that Canada abandons all claims on this country (Great Britain) on account of the Fenian raids."

No indemnity was exacted from Denmark at the close of the war of 1864, neither was any money exacted at the close of the war of 1859 between Austria on one side and Italy and France on the other. In fact, the exaction of war indemnities may be regarded as a practice of relatively modern origin, the victors in former times having contented themselves with the surrender of territory on the part of the defeated foe.

THE LOUISIANA TREATY.

Another famous American treaty, made in Paris, and of which the centennial will soon be at hand, was that which gave us the territory west of the Mississippi for something like 60,000,000 francs or a little over eleven million dollars.

The commissioners who brought about the transaction were Robert R. Livingston and James Monroe, for the United States, and Napoleon Bonaparte and Francis Barbe Waubois, for the French.

For half a century before the purchase Louisiana had been bought and sold in turn by France and Spain. The French settled it in 1700. In 1762, France, finding that if she tried to hold Louisiana, it might be seized by England, transferred it by secret treaty to Spain. This cession, the treaty said, was "from the pure impulse of his Majesty's heart." Spain was surprised, and the Spanish minister with whom the treaty was made only accepted Louisiana as a gift upon the expressed condition that it should not be considered until his King approved the acceptance. Thus Louisiana and the territory west of the Mississippi actually went begging as a gift 133 years ago. The French people who formed the colony objected to the gift and the transfer to Spain did not take place until 1769. The Spanish rule was gradually accepted, and it continued thirty-five years. People of this day talk of per capita expenses of government. The figures are preserved to show that it cost the King of Spain $16.55 for each of his Louisiana subjects annually. That was the expense of maintaining government in Louisiana.

The time came when Bonaparte, after marching over Italy and driving the Austrians beyond the Alps, concluded that he wanted the Louisiana territory in the New World. Spain was weak, and all that was necessary was the expression of a wish from the Little Corsican. Louisiana was secretly ceded to France. The treaty was signed, but the Spanish government over Louisiana was continued. This secrecy was made necessary by the fact that France and England were then at war. The King of Spain ceded Louisiana in its entirety, east and west of the Mississippi. In return he received from France the little republic of Etruria.

When the treaty reached this country President Jefferson called Congress together to ratify it. In doing so he frankly admitted that the purchase went beyond constitutional authority, and that a constitutional amendment was necessary to carry out the purchase. But he told Congress that the acquisition of an outlet to the Gulf was essential to the national life and to the preservation of peace. In that way he vindicated the action of his commissioners. Congress ratified the treaty, six New England Senators voting against it.

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PROTECTING ROYALTY.

Wilhelm of Germany Has Fifteen Hundred Men Watching Him.

Fifteen hundred persons are lying awake nights in Berlin and its neighborhood to protect the kaiser's life and health, and to see that his path runs smoothly. These 1,500 are servants of all degrees; some are styled "Excellency," and others are mere bootblacks of fortune. Yet despite this host of watch dogs, the kaiser feels secure nowhere but in Poisdam, where the castle is guarded by 500 picked men in barracks connected with the palace, and where the royal park is patrolled by numerous sentinels, who have orders to shoot at any supicious person who cannot, or will not, give an account of himself.

Those Potsdam arrangements for guarding the royal person are observed at all the courts of Europe. In his palace, at least, a monarch seems to be reasonably protected against unpleasant surprise. The dangerous part of the king business is in outings, ceremonies and exercises of all sorts. At the beginning of his reign the kaiser magnanimously decided to dispense with the public police service. Next day the president of police and the entire officers' corps resigned. "If we are not allowed to watch over your majesty in our own way we cannot be responsible for your safety," they said. The Prussian court has abandoned body guards, except for ceremonious occasions, but the kaiser keeps an elite corps of 350 mounted men about his person all the time. They are called body gendarmes, and, like the Feldjaegers, are really nothing more nor less than royal footmen, paid out of the people's instead of out of the kaiser's treasury. When the kaiser goes riding two body gendarmes, one or two adjutants and two grooms, accompany him, but a hundred or more gendarmes or Feldjaegers in citizen's dress traverse the park in all directions to look for suspicious characters and be at hand when necessary.

The King of Italy loves his wife, and will not drive out with the queen for fear that a bullet, or a dagger thrust, intended for him, may strike her. But Crispi went further. Out of a half hundred banditti marked for the galleys he selected one, Pietro by name, and placed before him the alternative of dragging a ball and chain for the rest of his life or of living in luxury and keeping his dagger and fists ready for regicides.

During the last five years Pietro has shadowed the king by day and night. He attends him in the council chamber and to mass; he sleeps on the threshold of their majesties' bedroom. When the king is about to drive out Pietro examines the horses and the carriage. He takes a bite or a spoonful out of every dish before it is placed on Umberto's and Marguerite's table. Disguised as a military attache, this lusty ex-cutthroat, who has a record as a throttler, sits to his majesty's left in the royal coach, with a dagger up his sleeve, or rides by his side at parades and reviews.

The czar is surrounded by half a hundred men of the Pietro stamp, the pick of the Don-Cossacks. Splendid barbarians they are, and the minister of police sees to it that the influences of civilization do not touch them beyond the soap point. They must keep clean, must, indeed, be paragons of cleanliness, but reading and writing, even the Russian language, are closed books to them. Knowledge might mar their supreme self-confidence; it might interfere with discipline; if they spoke any language beside their vernacular it might lay them open to foreign influences. The members of the imperial family order the Cossacks about by signs; they are permitted to speak only to their direct superiors. The arrangement works well enough indoors, but for public occasions there's another. When the czar rides or drives or walks anywhere outside of his own apartments, he is surrounded by a veritable cluster of dignitaries and guards dressed to give them the appearance of superior rank. And Nicholas, being a small man, completely disappears in the sea of humanity engulfing him. To hit him, an assassin would have to hurl a missile from above, and then it's ten to one he would kill some nobody, or half a dozen of them. Officially the personal safety of the czar is entrusted to the master of police, who is again controlled by a general chosen by the czar for a longer or shorter period, or for different localities, as the case may be.

The presidents, or masters of police, at St. Petersburg, Berlin, Vienna, Rome and of all the capitals of Europe report daily to their sovereigns, their business having precedence over any other affairs of state. William, Nicholas, Francis Joseph, and even Leopold, would sooner think of dispensing with the ancient custom of holding a morning confab with their cooks than begrudge the time allotted for the interview with the chief of mouchards.

The Emperor of Austria, who is a pious man employs few precautionary measures, save the military ones peculiar to his position as the head of a great army. Of course his civil cabinet is always on the lookout for Czech, Magyar, Croat and Polish malcontents, but Francis Joseph takes little interest in the matter. At the same time he does not believe in encouraging attempts upon his life. A would-be conspirator or regicide who falls into the hands of the Austrian police is sure to suffer the full penalty of the law, or even a little more than the law allows. When the emperor travels, secret service men precede and accompany him. "I have met his majesty several times when abroad," said a diplomat, "and on one or two of these occasions the late Empress Elizabeth was with him. The imperial couple, when leaving the hotel, was always escorted by detectives in plain clothes, a measure particularly distasteful to her majesty. As her friends often prophesied she has now paid the penalty of her high mindedness, to encourage which, as the Geneva authorities seem to have done, was almost a crime."

The French allow their president two more adjutants than the German empire engages for the head of the government. Felix Faure has eight uniformed body attendants—generals, colonels, commanders, majors and captains respectively; but these highly ornamental persons form but the least important elements of the president's state. Felix wasn't happy, he didn't consider himself a full fledged colleague of his friend Nicholas until an assassin had selected him for a target. Now there are daily conferences between the president and the chief of police at the Elysee, and swarms of mouchards and hungry detectives keep alive the notion that somebody considers Faure important enough to thirst for his blood.

GLEANED FROM THE NEWS

With Porto Rico and Cuba under the protection of the United States, the colored populations of those islands will derive benefits and receive rights which unjustly were withheld from them by the Spaniards. The negro of Cuba, in particular, is a sadly demoralized creature, worse in habits and surroundings than was the Afro-American before generous-hearted Lincoln taught the slave holders a lesson in history. The average negro of Porto Rico and Cuba knows little or nothing. He is obliged to work hard on the sugar, coffee and tobacco plantations and in the rice fields, but he knows nothing of the higher class of industries, because nobody has taught him. He does not fear God, because nobody has shown him the wisdom of doing so. There is nothing absolutely new in stating these facts, but there is something new in saying that a number of influential Americans have determined to lift the negro of both islands from his lowly surroundings by teaching him not only the value of learning a trade scientifically, but also the necessity for acquiring some knowledge of the Christian world.

At the head of this benevolent corps is William H. Baldwin, Jr., the president of the Long Island Railroad. Mr. Baldwin for several years has been interested in the good work of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute of Tuskegee, Ala. This institution is devoted exclusively to the advancement of the colored people of both sexes and has done much to make the negro of the South and West independent of others and the creator of his own finances.

The Tuskegee Institute being recognized as the most successful of its kind in the world, it has been suggested that when the United States finally takes hold of Porto Rico and Cuba some provision be made for the immediate education of the negroes of both islands. Those who have given the subject deep thought, and Mr. Baldwin is one of these, think that if the government import from both islands a certain number of colored people of each sex, particular attention, of course, being paid to the more advanced kind, and give them, at the government's expense, the benefit of the various branches of learning at Tuskegee, they will be able, when finally graduated from that institution, to go back to the islands and instruct their less favored brethren in the trades and industries they have learned.

The writer remembers once riding out of San Francisco over the Southern Pacific in a day coach that was like the land of fire, the month being August. At an outer station of the city of Oakland a man who looked poor but not proud, came aboard, and making down the aisle, ducked under two seats which were set back to back.

"Some poor devil who is broke and wants to beat his way out of this burning country," one of the other passengers said. "Let's help him."

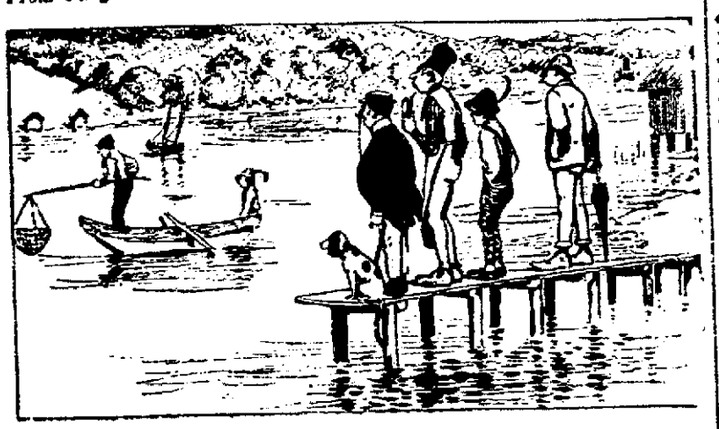
So when the conductor came in every one of us found something wrong with his ticket and kept the official angrily busy for half an hour longer than his usual time, so that he had to bolt without wasting a moment in looking for stowaways. At Port Costa we began to hear labored breathing under the seat and twenty miles further there was an eruption and out of the volcano of overturned cushions came our hidden protege.

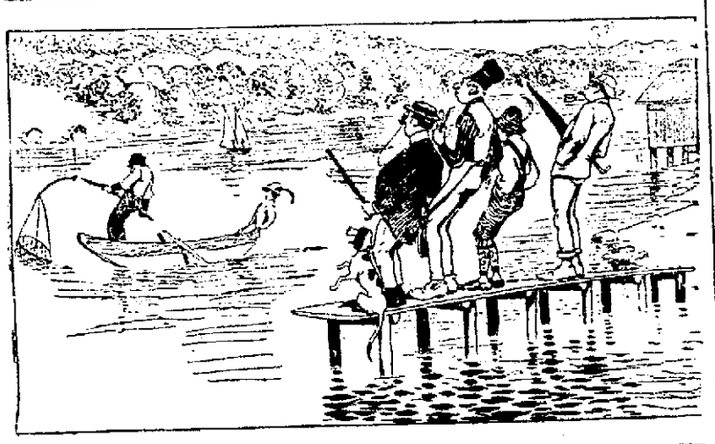
"Gentlemen," he said, "when I was sentenced to forty years at San Quentin I thought it was tough, and at the first chance I broke. If I could only reach Sacramento I would be all right, for I have friends there. But, gentlemen, without consulting the map, I believe I am safe in saying that Sacramento is at least two hours distant. I have only a mere bagatelle of thirty-six years to put in at the prison, and I think that, after all, considering the weather and two more hours under them seats, I'll just sit up here like a gentleman and meet Sheriff Bill Brice when he comes aboard and go back to the easy job. I prefer the thirty-six years to the two hours."

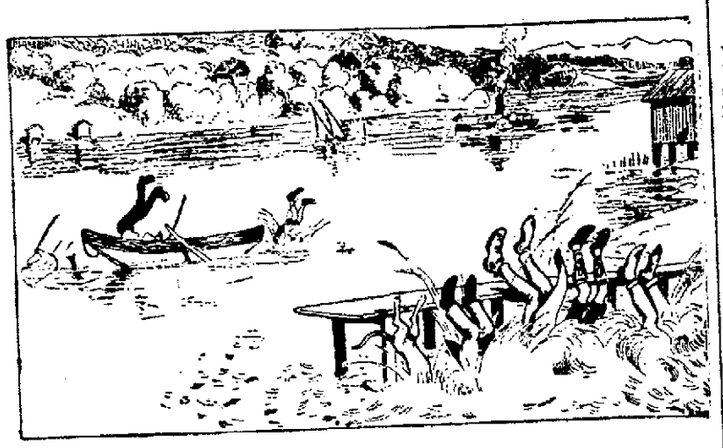
Iced Tomatoes.

Iced tomatoes are recommended as one of the most wholesome ways to serve this vegetable fruit. The tomatoes are scalded, the skins removed, and are cooled in the ice-box until ordered. They are arranged on a small platter on a bed of chipped ice. Salt or a dust of powdered sugar is eaten with them. To serve in this style, small, fully ripe, fair tomatoes should be selected.

FISHERS AND SPECTATORS—A PSYCHOLOGICAL STUDY.
From Fliegende Blaetter.







HER FIRST LESSON IN HELPING THE NEEDY.
From Fun.

Villager—I'm quite well, thank yer, Miss; but I ain't seed you afore. Y're fresh at it, ain't yer, Miss?

District Visitor—Certainly I haven't visited you before, Mrs. Johnson.

Villager (after dusting chair)—Well, yer sits down 'ere, an' yer reads me a short psalm, yer gives me a shillin', an' then yer goes.

NOTES OF INTEREST

"I wonder," said a gentleman who, on account of family connections both North and South, had exceptional facilities for getting inside information during the civil war, "that Colonel Chris Rath, who hanged the murderers of President Lincoln, never made reference to the fact that Mrs. Surratt was dead when she was hanged. He must have known it. Why the fact has been suppressed so often I do not know. Mrs. Surratt had remarkable control of her emotions. She bore up under most trying circumstances and gave way only in the solitude of her cell. She never faltered as she was led to the gallows and appeared to retain her self control better than Powell, Herold or Atzerott. Her iron will never relaxed, but her heart gave way under the awful strain. She died in the arms of the priest who was comforting her, and he held her lifeless body while the noose was adjusted and the trap sprung."

The Atlanta Constitution tells of a curious verdict rendered by a Georgia jury in a case where the guilt of the prisoner was clearly established

It was not thought the jury would be ten minutes in recommending him for the penitentiary, but twelve hours elapsed before the twelve men filed into court again, when a verdict of "Not Guilty" was read, to the astonishment of all.

"How could you bring in such a verdict after the evidence?" asked the judge.

"Well, judge," replied the foreman, "he's a man of large family, and lost one leg and two sons in the war."

It has never ceased to be a cause of regret to the good Mrs. Parvenu that she had the professor at her little gathering of local literary lights.

"There's a teapot that was used by William the Conqueror," she announced, with pride, as all the visitors gathered about and discussed the prize in hushed tones of voice.

"But, dear madam," said the professor, with whom truth is given preference to every other consideration, "they never brewed tea in England until some years after William I. came to these shores."

Mrs. Parvenu ignored the interruption, but the teapot was soon put away, and now it has another history.

"Here is a pipe that one of the Caesars smoked in the ninth century," she declared, triumphantly, and she looked severely at the professor.

"But, my good woman," he declared, "tobacco was unknown then, and for centuries after. Someone must have imposed upon you."

The pipe was put away with a slam, and from beneath a pile of silk patches in a sewing bag the angered lady produced a book.

"There," she unounced, in strident tones, "is a Bible that belonged to my great-great-grandmother. I hope that modern wisdom has not learnt that all were heathens in her time, or that the golden rule was not discovered until the good old lady had gone to her reward."

But the professor looked judicially at the title-page, and said the book was printed in 1876.

A story is told of Fannie Kemble, whose favorite summer resort was Lenox, that on her first season there she employed a self-respecting villager, who had a comfortable turnout, to drive her about. He, feeling it to be his duty to make the drive as entertaining as possible, began to call her attention to the beauty of the scenery—which she wished to enjoy undisturbed—and to tell her who lived in certain houses as they passed along, until finally Mrs. Kemble, being unable to stand it any longer, said, in the high-tragedy manner somewhat peculiar to her: "I have engaged you to drive for me, sir, not to talk."

The driver ceased talking, pursed up his lips, and in all their subsequent drives his only remarks were such as he found necessary to address to his horses. At the end of the season he handed in his bill for the summer services. Running her eye down its awkward columns, she paused at an item she didnt understand.

"What is this, sir? I cannot understand it?"

With equal gravity he replied: "Sass, $5. I don't often take it, but when I do I charge."

She paid the bill without comment, and continued to employ the same driver during many summers she spent there.—Chicago Tribune.

A certain wealthy man has set his nephew up in business three times, but the young man lacks something essential to success in the mercantile line and failed with each effort. When he came with the fourth request for financial backing, the uncle demurred.

"You must learn to lean on yourself," he said. "I can't carry you all your life. It would be an unkindness in me to keep supplying you with money to carry on enterprises that invariably end in assignment. I'll tell you what I'll do. You owe a good deal as the result of that last failure. Pitch in on your own hook and go it alone till you pay those debts off. When you've done that I'll give you a check for all the amount due. Such an experience would do you more good than all the money I could give you now."

Three months later the nephew walked in with every claim receipted in full, and the uncle was delighted as he gave the promised check.

"That's something like it now, and I warrant you feel all the better for the hard training. How did you manage, Tom?"

"Borrowed the money, uncle."

Now the old gentleman is telling about that there is the making of a great financier in his nephew.

WISCONSIN'S TIMBER LANDS.

The State's Climatic Conditions Affected by Their Destruction.

According to report written by Filbert Roth, a special agent of the United States Department of Agriculture, the State of Wisconsin, with a population of about 2,000,000 and taxable property to the amount of $600,000,000, has a home consumption of over 600,000,000 feet of lumber annually, besides enormous quantities of other wood material, which, if imported into the State, would cost the State over $25,000,000. Of its northern half, a land survey of over $18,000,000 acres, only seven per cent. is cultivated, the rest forming one continuous body of forests and waste lands. From this array there have been cut during the last sixty years more than 85,000,000,000 feet of pine lumber alone, and the annual output for the past ten years has exceeded 3,000,000,000 feet every year.

The industries exploiting this resource represented in 1890 one-sixth of the total taxable property in the State, paid to over 5000 men the sum of $15,000,000 in wages, and the value of their products was equal to more than one-third of the entire output of the agricultural regions. Of an original stand of about 130,000,000,000 feet of pine, about 17,000,000,000 feet are left, beside 12,000,000,000 feet of hemlock, and 16,000,000,000 feet of hardwood. The annual growth which at present amounts to about 900,000,000 feet, and of which only 250,000,000 feet is marketable, is largely overbalanced by the natural decay of old and over-ripe timber.

At present nothing is being done either to protect or to restore the denuded lands, of which fully eighty per cent. are unproductive. This policy causes a continuous and ever-growing loss to the commonwealth, which at present amounts to about 800,000,000 feet every year of useful and much needed material. A further result is that the spoliation of these forests is making a marked change in the natural climatic condition and is operating injuriously on the amount of rainfall the State should receive.

To remedy this condition, Mr. Roth is of opinion that stringent legislation will have to be immediately adopted, and measures framed to preserve and restock. He concludes his report by saying that, in his opinion, it will be necessary for the State to repossess itself of these lands, either in whole or in great part.

The Black Bear's Strength.

The remarkable strength of a black bear is largely in its shoulders and forepaws. It rarely hugs its victim to death, as do grizzlies and Arctic bears, but relies upon the power of its blow. A wounded black bear that sees no chance of escape from a pursuer will rise upon its hind legs and come striding forward to meet its foe face to face. Then as quick as a flash, unless shot down or overpowered, it will strike its adversary in the face or across the chest so as to fell him to the ground, whereupon Bruin will fall upon him and with teeth and claws tear him to pieces. In the days of Spanish rule in California, when fights between bulls and bears were features of the gala weeks following the annual rodeo, it is said that the black bear almost invariably attacked the bull by suddenly leaping to its full height on its hind legs and dealing the bull a powerful blow across the eyes or on the nose. The skull of a bull has been known to be crushed by one blow of a strong black bear's paw, and it was common to see a bull so dazed by a staggering blow across the eyes that bruin could throw it to the ground and tear its neck into shreds. The strength of black bears is shown also by the weight of carcasses they carry long distances to their cubs or their dens. Hunters tell of having trailed bears carrying pigs, calves, colts and sheep, weighing from seventy to 150 pounds, for ten or more miles up steep mountain sides and through rugged gulches, over areas of boulders and fallen logs so fast that it was impossible for the hunter to overtake them. Ranchmen in nearly every county in California and Oregon know instances of where cattle and horses in the fields have been almost killed by a single blow upon the head struck by a ravenous and therefore extra bold black bear.—New York Sun.

India's Electric Tree.

A German authority on forestry announces the discovery, in the primeval forests of India, of a tree with most curious and inexplicable characteristics. The leaves of this tree are so highly electrical that whoever touches one of them receives a severe electric shock. Even upon the magnetic needle this tree, to which the name Philotaces electrica has been given, has a strong influence, causing magnetic variations at a distance of about seventy feet.

The electrical strength of the tree varies according to the time of day. It is strongest at noon, but disappears almost entirely at midnight. Its electricity also disappears in wet weather. Birds never rest or perch upon its branches, nor have any insects ever been seen upon it.

An Accurate Time Divider.

The new pendulum chronoscope is said to be the most wonderful timing instrument in the world. It measures accurately down to the one-thousandth part of a second. It can be used with the quickness of a stop watch, and neither electrician nor mathematician is needed to operate the instrument, which is mechanical, with simple electrical attachments. The speed of a cannon ball can be determined by the new time, and it will tell the lapse of time between the firing of a revolver and the starting of a runner, or determine how long it takes a boxer to deliver a blow.—Portsmouth Times.

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HALF RATE

Is What the Board of Education Will Probably Ask of the Lima Street Railway Company for the Transportation of the Children to and From the College.

Meeting of the Emergency Committee Last Night Was for a Review of the Work Done by the Committee and Not Much Business Was Done—The Committee Meets Again This Evening and the Matter of Half Fare Rate Will be Discussed.

Last evening the emergency committee of the board of education held another meeting, at which a review was taken of all the business that had been transacted by the committee during the predicament caused by the cyclone. Everything was found progressing as nicely as could be expected, but no definite action was taken relative to the formation of a plan for rebuilding or the employment of a supervising architect, although the matter was discussed quite freely.

John Roush was ordered to remove the slate roof from the high school building, he having purchased it from the committee. Desks will not be bought until the buildings are ready for occupancy, chairs having been purchased. Impromptu blackboards will be erected in the various buildings. The cost will be nominal. All of the janitory work will be done at the temporary buildings by Janitor Higgins except the assembly hall.

The damaged piano in the High school was ordered repaired at a cost of $25. Book cases damaged will also be repaired. The committee adjourned after deciding to meet this evening.

AN IMPORTANT QUESTION.

Probably one of the most important subjects to be considered at the meeting of the committee this evening will be the matter of street car fare to and from Lima College. In all probability it will be decided to make a request of the street railway company for a reduction of the usual fare. The board realized that the donation of 2,000 tickets is nothing comparatively to what the receipts of the company will be during the bad weather sure to come.

It is proposed that in the event that the street car company does not make a special rate, wagons will be run for the accommodation of the scholars. The 2,000 tickets will be held by the school board until the disagreeable months, when they shall be distributed to the children whose parents are poor and who live the farthest away.

It is thought that the company should at least make special rates of half fare.

EVENTS TO-NIGHT.

W. R. C.
Lima Lodge I. O. O. F.
Shawnee Rebecca Lodge.
Trades and Labor Council.
Lima Lodge A. O. U. W.
Colored Free Masons.
Royal Arcanum.
Geo. A. Taylor Command U. V. U.
K. O. T. M. No. 356.
Opera House—"Human Hearts."
Wheeler Block—Gospel Temperance Meeting.
Choral Society.

You remember how mean you felt last fall when you first put on your heavy underwear. Avoid a repetition by buying from the Knisely Shirt Co

A complete line of new hacks have been put in by the City Transfer Company. They will be devoted exclusively to funerals, parties, theatres and dances. Leave your order with the City Transfer if you want to be sure you will not miss your train. tu&sat tf

COLUMBUS, O., June 13, 1898.
I have used Lincoln's Catarrh Balm and find it the best medicine I ever used for the purpose.
D. L. WILLIAMS,
430 E. Long St.
For sale at Vortkamp's, Melville's and Ashton's drug stores. tf

ABOUT THE CITY.

Late News in a Condensed Form for the Busy Reader.

Mrs T Sullivan, of East Market, is very ill.

Mrs M Remackle will spend a few days in Delphos

Mrs. H. K. Smith spent Sunday and Monday in Toledo.

Rain to-night, clearing Wednesday afternoon or night.

Attorney Copeland is attending court in Wapakoneta

Perry Collins is here from Cleveland visiting his parents.

Mr. F. Goodrich is the guest of his brother, Harry Goodrich.

Miss Marie Elliott, of Wapakoneta, was a Lima visitor to-day.

Mrs. C. F. Donze and Mrs. J. W. Beall are visiting in Toledo.

Mrs. J. Findlay returned to her home in Kenton this morning.

Manager Lowe, of the Lima paper mills, went to Chicago last night.

Timothy Shroyer is attending the Rock River conference at Chicago.

Mr. and Mrs. Sol. Blair, of Fort Wayne, were in the city yesterday.

J. P. Jackson and wife, of South Main street, are visiting Fort Wayne friends.

Mrs. Charles Edwards, of Findlay, is visiting her mother, Mrs. Grafton, and sisters.

Mr. Ira Davis will leave this week for a visit with relatives and friends in Pennsylvania.

Mrs. Will Craig and Miss Carrie Thompson left this morning for a visit in Mattoon, Ill.

F. M. Aiken, wife and children are home from Bay View, Michigan, where they spent the summer.

Mr. aad Mrs. P. Pepple, of Waynesfield, are guests of Mr and Mrs. W. D. Pepple, of East Market.

T. J. Edwards, who travels for the Harter Medicine Company, was in the city the past few days visiting with his folks.

J. E. White, who has been with Hoover Bros. went to Cincinnati yesterday to take a position with A J. Conroy & Co.

Van Wert Bulletin: Delbert Gallaway, of Lima, and Amanda Adams were married by Squire L. X. Jacobs. Saturday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Hesse, who have been visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. T. T. Mitchell, left to-day for their home in Atlanta, Ga.

Charley Pflum and wife have returned from their wedding trip and are home to their friends at the corner of Grand avenue and West streets.

In Toledo to-morrow evening occurs the marriage of Mr. Charles East, of this city, and Miss Grace Bethards. Mr. East left for Toledo this morning.

Mr. Edward Coolahan, of this city, and Miss Gertrude Blue, of Van Wert, were married Sunday evening by Rev. A E. Manning at the parochial residence.

Miss Clara King and Mr. Del Dodds, both formerly of this city, will be united in marriage at Ft Wayne tomorrow. Their future home will be Hillsdale, Mich.

Rev. Eugene Brooks will preach in the Baptist room, 806 South Main street, to-night at 7 o'clock. All friends of Zion are invited to be present. Special service.

The Choral Society will hold its regular meeting this evening in Choral Hall, at 8 o'clock sharp. All singers, not members of the society, are cordially invited to join. Mayme Peat, Sec'y.

Says the Toledo Blade. Mrs. R. W. Thrift, with her daughter, Miss Mabel Thrift, is visiting her daughters, Mrs E. N. Kendall and Mrs. Johnston Thurston. They will return home this week.

Israel Disman left this morning for Kirkville, Mo. He was accompanied by Charles, his 16-year-old son. The boy was injured by a fall from a bicycle on labor day and will be placed in a hospital at Kirkville.

LOOK HERE

If You Want to Find to a Queen's Taste Short Items of Interest, Flavored to Suit the Man of Little Leisure.

Interesting Jots Picked Up On the Streets By the Sub-Headed Man and Put Down in the Most Condensed Form Possible—Each Item Worth Its Weight in Gold.

PHILOSOPHICAL MEETING TO-NIGHT.

The meeting of the Lima Philosophical Society this evening promises to be one of unusual interest. Attorney Lamison and Prof. C. C. Miller will debate the advisability of the United States forming an alliance with Great Britain The principal debaters need no commendation as their ability as orators and thinkers is well known. A general discussion will call out the views of other members of the society on this very important question. The debate will be held in the circuit court room at eight o'clock this evening, where all will gladly be made welcome who desire to attend.

QUIET WAS THIS MARRIAGE.

Guy Curtis and Miss Nettie Keuthan were married here last Saturday night. The wedding was a very quiet affair. The license was secured out of the county, and it was the intention of the contracting parties to keep it a secret, but murder will out. It will be remembered that Curtis recently begun divorce proceedings against his wife, who, with two little children, has been living with relatives near Cleveland. The wife and mother was given a decree of divorce a fortnight ago

GOLF CLUB OFFICIALS

Golf promises to be the vogue in Lima. The opening of the Lima Golf Club Monday afternoon at Faurot ball park, as stated in THE NEWS, was a most auspicious one Last night the permanent organization was perfected by the election of the following officers: G. M Sprague, president F. A. Hume, vice president; W. W. Strickler, secretary and treasurer: A. J Redway, Jr., J. W. VanDyke and Merle Langan, field committee.

DAN BAYLIFF CHALLENGED.

The Enquirer says: Charlie Townsell, better known as the Sly Coon, called at the Enquirer office last night and issued a challenge to meet Dan Bayliff, of Lima, or any other heavy weight in the west. The Sly Coon said: "I see no reason why Bayliff should not give me a match. When he fought Dan Molson it took him eighteen rounds to knock him out, and I whipped Molson twice—once in four rounds and the other time in three rounds. I will fight for a reasonable purse and would like to hear from Bayliff at once"

SUFFERED A RELAPSE.

Wallace Moore, of Company C, who has been home on a furlough, for several weeks, has suffered a relapse. His condition is critical, and serious apprehensions are entertained for his recovery. He has been very weak ever since he came home, but it was thought that he was gradually improving until Saturday, when he suffered the relapse.

NOT KNOWN IN CINCY.

The Cincinnati Enquirer says that Fred Lowe, who was arrested here on the charge of enticing a young girl into a house of ill fame, is unknown there. It will be remembered that Lowe claimed that he was a drummer and lived in the Queen City.

NO ADJUSTMENT IN SIGHT

Although the moulders at the Steel Works are still out and the fact that they have gained one point, it looks as though the strike does not seem to be nearing an adjustment. It is rumored that the plant will soon shut down.

John Artleberger has those nice large oysters and oyster cabbage on hand again. Harrod House Restaurant; 121 East Market street. 5 5

MANSFIELD, O., Feb. 9th, 1898.
LINCOLN MEDICINE CO., Columbus, O.:
Gentlemen:—In answer to your inquiry of the 7th, I would say the preparations give good satisfaction, and I believe will sell better when the public become more acquainted with them.
C. W. WAGNER,
Practical Apothecary.
For sale at Vortkamp's, Melville's and Ashton's drug stores. tf

Last car of Peaches at Watson's to-morrow.

Fair Excursions.

Wyandot county fair excursions via Pennsylvania Lines, Oct. 4th to 7th, inclusive. Low rate excursion tickets will be sold to Upper Sandusky from Lima, Mansfield and intermediate ticket stations; return tickets good Saturday, Oct. 8th. tf

C. H. & D. SHOPS

Closed Again To-day on Account of the Rain—The Main Belt Pulls Apart.

The C. H. & D. shops were again closed down to-day. The rain damaged the main belt in such a manner that it pulled apart, and the men are thrown out of work. Ever since the cyclone the C. H. & D. shops have been closed down every time it rains.

The damaged part of the buildings have not as yet been repaired, and as a result the rain pours into the engine room, soaking the main belt so that the glue is no longer able to withhold the strain.

IT PAYS TO HAVE TORNADO INSURANCE.

LIMA, O., Oct. 1, 1898.
Received of the Ohio Farmers' Insurance Co., four hundred and seventy-five dollars, in full, for damage to Trinity M. E. church by windstorm, September 24th. We recommend the Ohio Farmers' Co. and E. D. Wallace & Son, agents, to all who want the best. 7 3 A. W. KAHLE, Sec'y.

A stubborn cough or tickling in the throat yields to One Minute Cough Cure. Harmless in effect, touches the right spot, reliable and just what is wanted. It acts at once. H F Vortkamp, northeast corner North and Main.

Quinces at Watson's.

SURPRISED THEIR FRIENDS.

A Quiet Wedding Celebrated Last Saturday Evening in This City.

At the residence of Rev. Carl Ackerman, of this place, at 8 o'clock last Saturday evening, occurred the marriage of Mr Charles W. Baxter and Miss Clara R Boose, the ceremony being performed by Rev. Ackerman The affair was a quiet one and a surprise to a great many of their friends Mr. Baxter is connected with the McCormick Machine Co at this place. Miss Boose is the last and youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Boose of Bath township.

Mr. and Mrs. Baxter's future home will be in this city. Their friends extend to them their congratulations.

Get your Peaches tomorrow at Watson's.

When you call for DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve the great pile cure, don't accept anything else. Don't be talked into accepting a substitute, for piles, for sores, for burns H. F. Vortkamp, northeast corner North and Main.

CURFEW

Shall Ring Out in Lima Before Many Weeks and the Young Boys and Girls Will Have to Stay Off the Streets.

City Council Authorizes City Solicitor to Prepare Curfew Ordinance—The Hog Creek Ditch Ordered Completed—Monthly Bills Allowed and Many Reports Adopted.

Council met last night in regular session.

Minutes of last meeting were read and approved.

Petitions were read as follows: From Joseph Mauk, to store building material on Pine street; granted. M. O. Rissler prayed for a grade for the first alley north of Pine street bridge. Referred.

Bills on the following funds were reported and adopted by the finance committee: Bridge fund, Geo. Kanawl, $86.75; fire fund, $539.47; general fund, $1,687.76; police fund, $947.52; poor fund, $46; sanitary fund, $191 29; sewer fund, $1,362.12; Collet street opening fund, $179.45; South Main street paving fund, $955.48; West Wayne street paving fund, $4,028.06. Total, $10,250 50.

Sidewalk committee reported on Holly and West Kibby streets. Adopted.

Street committee reported Findlay street culvert to Stump for $45, to refer Cole street petition back to the petitioners to sign waiver. Adopted.

A man hole will be placed at McKibben and Jefferson streets

A natural water sewer in Circular street will be made.

The condition of the city funds was discussed pro and con. Several improvements for city buildings were recommended.

Six hundred and fifty dollars was the cost for grading Circular street as reported by the engineer. Filed.

Six hundred and sixty-three dollars was reported by the mayor during September for fines and licenses

Eighteen arrests were made last week as reported by Chief Watts. Filed

The trustees of the water works made their report for September. Amount on hand, $313.56; collected, $2,011.97. Total, $2,325.53; expended, $161.57. Balance, $2,163.96. Placed on file.

Market street between Woodlawn avenue and Cole street will be graded, as will West Kibby street.

The cost of grading McKibben street was estimated by the engineer at $260. Placed on file.

Much time was taken up by the city dads in discussing plans and specifications for sidewalks in Holly street. Adopted.

Hog creek ditch will be completed.

A motion was made to send Chief Coats to the International Association of Fire Chiefs at St. Louis, October 24th, but it was lost after much parley.

The sidewalk question was again discussed for further orders. Nothing definite was done.

Clerk was instructed to advertise bids for the completion of Hog Creek ditch.

The curfew ordinance, which THE NEWS has been agitating for several weeks, then came up. In speaking about the feasibility of such an ordinance Mr. Hughes said that boys and girls were running the streets at all hours and were going to ruin. He said that there was a general feeling that something ought to be done, and he thought a curfew ordinance would answer. The many instances that had occurred in the past month was conclusive evidence that Lima ought to have a curfew. Mr. Hughes made a motion that the city solicitor prepare a curfew ordinance, which carried unanimously.

Adjourned.

HUMAN HEARTS TO-NIGHT.

In addition to the unquestioned success of "Human Hearts" the cast is a superb one, carefully selected for fitness to the various roles assigned. The scenery is the work of artists, whose studies are in Fifth avenue theatre, New York, and with a special scene for every act, which is carried by the company. No play before the public is better equipped than this beautiful play of life.

"WOOD TO BURN."

Hard wood slabs delivered to any part of the city Large loads. Reasonable price. New 'phone No. 405. Junction of Erie and C. H. & D. railroads. FRANK F. FEE,
4 6 Band Saw Mills.

For broken surfaces, sores, insect bites, burns, skin diseases and especially piles there is one reliable remedy, DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. When you call for DeWitt's don't accept counterfeits or frauds You will not be disappointed with DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. H. F. Vortkamp, northeast corner North and Main.

Made to your measure. That's the way to have your shirts. Have the Knisely Shirt Co. build you some that way. tf

There will be a regular meeting this evening, Oct. 4th, at 7:30 p. m., of Geo. A. Taylor Command, No. 8, U. V. U. Department of Ohio, at Donze hall. J. O. Stout, Adjutant; L. F. Ellis, Colonel.

Last car of Peaches for the season at Watson's tomorrow.

Important Announcement

. . . . TO THE. . . .

Ladies of Lima.

On Thursday and Friday, October 6th and 7th, a representative of one of the best Cloak Houses of the East will open in our store the most wonderfully fascinating collection of ultra stylish Capes, Jackets and Furs ever brought to any community. This line is the most complete that has been put on display at any time in Lima. When you come to look at this bewitching array of modish designs and weaves you will see what will be all the go at Paris, London and New York this autumn and winter. You will not be interested alone in the countless number of styles—The price will add a charm.

Very Truly,

MRS. F. LIGHT,

134 North Main Street.

GO TO

THE CALIFORNIA WINE CO.

FOR

Pure Grape Brandy and Blackberry Wine

For Diarrhoea and Bowel Trouble. A positive cure.

G. E. BLUEM, | 57 PUBLIC SQUARE. | G. E. BLUEM.

THE SILK SUITABILITY.

We early took the hint that this was to be a Silk season, and have been gathering in the beauties; all here now; all priced to make buying easy.

Elegant Silk Waist Patterns, only one of a kind, and a great many to select from; make your selection now.

The Hosiery Readiness.

We've built this Stocking business upon a solid foundation; honest Hosiery, honest prices, lines complete at all times, but particularly complete at the start of a new season. The autumn selling is ushered in with such values as these:

Children's Ribbed, Double Thread Hose, seamless, for 10c, all sizes.
Nevercrack Dye, Fine Ribbed Hose, for 15c, all sizes.
Our Leader---Heavy Ribbed Double Knee Hose, 18c, all sizes.
Indestructible Bicycle Hose, Fine Ribbed, 25c, all sizes.

G. E. BLUEM,

57 Public Square.

The Popular Dry Goods, Dress Goods and Suit House, Lima, O.

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